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FIRST EDITION

THE BROOKS CASE.

Justice at Last!

The Motion for a New Trial of Dougherty and Marrow Overruled.

THE SENTENCE.

Each Gets a Fine of $1000 and an Imprisonment of Seven Years!

It is morning the Court of Quarter Sessions demonstrated, to the sorrow of the ruffians and to the gratification of the law-loving public, that there is law for our protection, and that assassins cannot live in Pennsylvania outside of a penitentiary. About half-past nine o'clock this morning a strong guard of policemen filed down Fourth street, much to the bewilderment of the citizens who were hurrying to and fro in their business affairs, and next made their appearance about the avenues leading to the Court House and in every corner of the court-room, preventing any access whatever to the prison-van and any undue rush into court, and giving out to the friends of the would-be assassins of Mr. Brooks that any attempt at a rescue would be foiled. This unusual scene attracted large numbers of citizens of all professions to the Court, who had the satisfaction of seeing the hired murderers, Hugh Marrow and Jas. Dougherty brought before the tribunal of justice to receive that judgment which they so richly merited. Having reached the court-room, the prisoners were at once escorted to one of the ante chambers and there searched, to see if they carried any weapons concealed about their persons, and were then seated in the dock. Messrs. Ransford and Cassidy, of counsel for the prisoners, being present, Judge Ludlow made his appearance and proceeded to decide the motion for a new trial and pronounce judgment, which was that each convict should pay a fine of one thousand dollars and undergo an imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary of six years, eleven months, and twenty-three days.

The decision of the Court was as follows:—

The prisoners having been convicted of an assault and battery, with intent to kill and murder, move the Court for a rule for a new trial. Fourteen reasons have been filed in support of this motion, and as several of them involve important principles, they will first be considered.

First. It is said the Judge who tried the cause erred "in allowing the Commonwealth to set aside jurors without assigning cause therefor."

It is contended that the State has no such power in a case not capital. The consideration of the question involved in this reason has obliged us to examine the law relating to it very thoroughly, and aided as we have been by the elaborate and very learned arguments of the counsel on both sides in the case, we have arrived at the conclusion now to be stated.

It cannot be doubted that at the common law the King might have challenged peremptorily, without seeking cause, any number of jurors, and for this reason the statute 33 Edw. I, St. 4., was enacted, which declared that "if they that sue for the King will challenge any of those jurors, they shall assign for their challenge a cause." Rob. Dig. p. 329.

Since the passage of this statute, and to the present day, it has been the practice in England to permit the Crown to "stand aside" jurors until the panel has been exhausted; or, in other words, cause need not be shown until all the jurors have been called. 2 Hale, Pl. Cr., 271; 2 Hawk., Pl. Cr., ch. 43, sect. 10; Roa. Crim. Ev., 1868. Blackstone, vol. 4, p. 353, says:—"This privilege of peremptory challenges, though granted to the prisoner, is denied to the king by the statute 33 Edw. I, st. 4, which enacts that the king shall challenge no jurors without assigning a cause certain, to be tried and approved by the court. However, it is held that the king need not assign his cause of challenge *till all the panel is gone* through, and unless there cannot be a full jury without the person so challenged; and then, and not sooner, the king's counsel must show the cause, otherwise the juror shall be sworn."

In Judge Sharswood's edition of Blackstone I find a note by Christian, that the practice is the same both in trials for *misdemeanors* and for capital offenses, for which principle he cites 3 Harg., st. 4, 519.

An examination of this case proves that it fully supports the doctrine named in the note, for in the trial of Lord Grey and others for a *misdemeanor*, in 1682, the Lord Chief Justice said:—"If they challenge any person for the king they must show cause in due time, for I take the course to be that the king cannot challenge without cause, but *he is not bound to show his cause presently*—it is otherwise in the case of another person."

The English statute being in force in Pennsylvania, the law remained unchanged, until the passage of the act of 29th March, 1813, 6 Sm. Laws, p. 68, wherein it was declared, that the Commonwealth, "except in cases of felony" might challenge no greater number than the defendant or defendants, and as by the act of April 4, 1809, in all criminal cases, "wherein peremptory challenges have not heretofore been permitted by law, the defendant or the defendants shall be allowed to challenge four persons peremptorily," the act of 1813 gave the Government four peremptory challenges in misdemeanors.

Doubtless when the act of 1813 was passed the legislators overlooked the fact that under the statute 33 Edw. I, the Commonwealth had no peremptory challenges; the act, therefore was to that extent unnecessary; though as to the right to challenge in misdemeanors, in one point of view, the law might have been useful and necessary.

In 1834 another act of Assembly was passed, and it is to be remarked that this act is identical with the law of 1813, and both are but repetitions of the English statute. Ch. J. Gibson, in Commonwealth vs. Jolliffe, 7 Watts, 586, remarks that "the provision that in any case of felony the Commonwealth shall not challenge without cause, was *repealed* by the act of 1834," this, however, is a mistake, or it may be a misprint, as was remarked by Mr. Dwight upon the argument, for if we read for "repealed" *repeated*, we will settle the difficulty.

It is abundantly clear, from what has already been said, that up to the passage of our penal code in 1860 the Commonwealth, in felonies, had no right peremptorily to challenge any juror, the statute of Edw. I having taken away that right, and our acts of Assembly simply re-enacted in terms the English statute.

The right to "set aside" jurors being well settled in practice in England, the question of the power of the Commonwealth never seems to have arisen in this State until 1838, when, in Commonwealth vs. Jolliffe, 7 Watts, 586, the Supreme Court expressed an opinion upon the subject.

By the act of April 23, 1829, arson was no longer a capital offense. Sec. 10, Sm. Laws, 485, Jolliffe was indicted for arson, and the Attorney-General claimed the right to "set aside" a juror, without presently assigning any cause, and this right was affirmed by the Court.

It has been argued that inasmuch as the crime of arson had been a capital offense, and the right to challenge twenty jurors had not been taken away by the act of Assembly, which changed the punishment to imprisonment, in place of death, that therefore the court in Commonwealth vs. Jolliffe decided as it did. Doubtless this reason may have had weight with the Court, but in view of the English practice, it can hardly be contended that this circumstance alone settled the controversy. As the case stands, it is a plain decision that, at any rate in felonies, the Commonwealth can claim this indulgence, and nothing less than a reversal of that decision by the court which pronounced it will shake its authority.

Indeed, in Warren vs. Commonwealth, 1 Wr. 45, the Supreme Court, although the act of 1860 gave to the Commonwealth four peremptory challenges, refused to disturb the practice, saying that it "descended to us, like many other customs, from the country whence most of our laws and customs were derived, as is proved by Gibson C. J. in Jolliffe vs. Commonwealth, 7 Watts." Thus in this case, a capital one, notwithstanding the act of 1860, the court affirmed the decision in a case not capital, and a felony in which the point now under consideration was directly decided.

We have nothing to do with the policy of the practice, and with the English statute, acts of Assembly, and decisions before us, we can only say that we would have erred had we refused to permit the jurors to "stand aside," as requested by the District Attorney.

The power is undoubtedly a great one, but as long as the prosecuting officers discharge their duties according to law, the citizen will not be in danger. Any attempt upon the part of the prosecuting officer to prostitute this power would inevitably consign him to public contempt. It is right, in conclusion, to say that I have been informed that the practice of standing aside jurors is well settled in the United States courts in this district.

Second. The second reason assigned in support of this rule is as follows, viz.:—"The judge erred in refusing to allow the defendants to challenge Joseph Miller."

The facts in relation to this branch of the case are briefly these:—

This jury were called together into the box, and the right of challenge was freely exercised either for cause or peremptorily until the twelve were seated.

At one time I intended to direct the jury to be sworn as in homicide cases, but a moment's reflection determined me to direct the jury to be sworn *together*, as is our uniform practice *in all cases* not capital. I then gave notice to counsel as follows:—

Judge—"Swear the jury, unless there are more challenges to make." After a considerable delay I said to counsel, "What have you to say, gentlemen?"

Mr. Cassidy (of counsel for prisoner) replied—Nothing.

I then said, "The Court has directed the counsel to challenge, and therefore not availing themselves of the right, the jury will be sworn."

Mr. Mann (of counsel for prisoners) replied—We claim the right to challenge until the juror comes to the book.

After some conversation between the Court and counsel, I said, "I will not depart from the rule in all cases below the grade of capital felonies; I did contemplate having each juror sworn separately; they will, however, be sworn together, according to our uniform practice, and I now say to the prisoner's counsel that they have a right to exhaust their challenges."

Mr. Mann—We claim the right to challenge until the jurors come to the book.

After some delay, one or two of the jurors saying they were not impartial, and leaving the box, and others being called in their places, the whole twelve being in the box, the following took place:—

Judge—I again say to the counsel for the prisoners that if they have no challenges to make, the jury will be sworn according to our usual practice.

A deliberate delay of several moments then took place, the counsel for the prisoners remaining mute, when I directed the jury to be sworn.

The Clerk of the Court then said:—"Those who swear will rise and take the book."

The oath was administered to six or seven of the jurors, when the Clerk said:—"Those who affirm will rise."

At this point my recollection, supported by that of the District Attorney and several persons standing in the Court, differs from that of the counsel for the prisoners. I believe the juror subsequently challenged was upon his feet when Mr. Mann challenged him.

Affidavits of two jurors have been presented to us, but we can take no notice of them, for the reasons assigned by my brother Allison, in the very able opinion delivered in Commonwealth vs. Thompson, Pa. Rep., 217, and the fact must remain established as reported by me to my colleagues. I regret the difference of opinion, and am very glad to say that, in the opinion of two of the judges, upon two other points, this decision does not rest entirely upon the facts as above stated upon this point.

The practice in regard to challenges varies in different States of the Union. In some of the States a juror is challenged as he comes to the book, and this is believed to be the English practice; in others he may be challenged after he has been sworn; in some for cause arising after the oath has been administered. With us, in this county, the practice has been as follows:—

In capital cases, where the jurors are sworn separately, challenges may be made at any time before the book has been tendered to the juror or the formula of affirmation has been commenced. In cases not capital, our uniform practice has been to swear all in the jurors together, and no case is remembered in which the right of challenge has either been claimed or allowed after any of the jurors have been sworn or affirmed.

Admitting the principles contended for by the counsel for the prisoners, and supported by a number of authorities, the Court is unanimously of the opinion that upon the facts, as reported, the challenge was too late.

Two of us are of the opinion that, after the swearing of the seven jurors, the challenge was too late, and two of us are also of the opinion that, under the circumstances, the right by reason of a mere caprice was fairly waived.

Upon these three grounds, therefore, the ruling at the trial is sustained. Speaking for myself, I have no hesitation in saying, that after the deliberate and protracted delays which occurred at the trial, with the repeated invitations to counsel to exercise their right, the case became one clearly within the rule stated in Commonwealth vs. McFadden, 11 Harris, 17, wherein the Court say, "This power to challenge for cause at any time before the oath is tendered might be abused. If the objection to a juror be kept back at the regular time, for an improper reason, or from motives of mere caprice, it would be just enough to declare the right wholly waived, and the discretionary power to do so ought not to be denied."

If, as now stated, the counsel for the prisoners desired to *secure* the seven jurors who were first sworn, and thus by adopting an unusual practice, deprive the Commonwealth of her right to challenge either of them, the reason was an improper one, and if no reason existed, then the challenge was a matter of mere caprice; in either case the challenge was properly disregarded because it was waived, and of this opinion are two of the judges. Again, as under our practice, *in cases not capital*, the whole twelve jurors are in the box together, and are thus sworn or affirmed, the reason does not exist for the rule which permits each juror to be challenged as he comes to the book, for as stated in Hartzel vs. Commonwealth, 4 Wr. 466, "the last man may be as readily challenged as the first," and the right of the prisoners is not to select but to *reject*. Twitchell's case, Brewster's Rep. 601. It was too late, therefore, to challenge after seven were sworn, and of this opinion are two of the judges.

If I had not, almost in terms, invited counsel to challenge any one of the twelve jurors in the box, and delayed the trial for that purpose; if the juror, after having declared himself perfectly impartial, upon a challenge for cause, had not been seated in the box for some time, and thus presented himself as one of the twelve jurors about to try the cause, who could at any time have been challenged—in a word, if every reasonable opportunity had not been extended to the prisoners and their counsel to challenge any one of the twelve, I should feel some injustice had been done; but under all the circumstances of the case, I think it would be trifling with the administration of criminal justice to permit this reason now to disturb the verdict, especially as the course adopted by counsel at the trial upon this point was during the trial, and continues to be to me, a mystery. Beside all this, the opinion of my brother Allison, in Commonwealth vs. Thompson, p. 216, applies to this case. He then said:—"Courts are required to exercise great caution in the allowance of technical and purely legal reasons for setting aside verdicts after a trial fairly and fully had, and where, upon the review of the whole case, the conclusion is that, in sustaining the verdict, substantial justice is done, and that the verdict is such a one as ought to have been rendered in view of all the facts proved upon the trial of the case."

The fourth, fifth, and sixth reasons, as they relate to the admission of the testimony of Mayor Fox, will be considered together. Neil McLaughlin, a most important witness for the Commonwealth, was called to the stand in a few moments it became evident that he was not a reliable witness, for instead of testifying for the Commonwealth, he proceeded to make a statement which not only did not implicate the prisoners in the attempted assassination of Mr. Brooks, but told most strongly against the prosecution. At first he denied having identified the prisoners or either of them at any time as the men who were at the store or in the carriage; then he said he was "skeered" when he made the former statement, he then prevaricated, then he qualified his former statement, and did it in a way most damaging to the prosecution.

Under these circumstances the Commonwealth called Mayor Fox and offered to prove, that on previous occasions the witness had made, under oath, statements clearly identifying the prisoners as the two men who had hired the carriage, and who, a few moments after 12 o'clock, got into it and were driven over the streets to a certain point, when they left the carriage, together with other detailed statements made by McLaughlin to the Mayor of the transactions of the day on which Mr. Brooks was shot, and of the subsequent escape of the parties from the city, their places of sojourn in New York, and final arrest.

After some consideration, and an examination of authorities, I determined to admit the testimony; but at the time of doing so I said to the jury that the evidence about to be admitted was not to be considered as testimony proving the fact specified in the statement made to the Mayor, but was admitted simply to show that the Commonwealth was not bound by anything McLaughlin had said, and to that extent his credibility would, of course, be shaken. It is said that an error was thus committed.

The question thus presented for consideration is one of great difficulty, and is, moreover, one about which the most distinguished judges have differed.

In England the weight of authority was against the admission of such evidence, and so I stated at the trial, though in one case, Oldroyd's Russell & Ryan, Eng. Cr. Ca. p. 88, the Judge at nisi prius admitted the evidence, and his course was sanctioned by the twelve judges on appeal.

The manifest impropriety of the rule, it is supposed, led to the passage of the Sec. 22, Common Law Procedure act, wherein it is declared that "a party producing a witness shall not be allowed to impeach his credit by general evidence of bad character, but he may, in case the witness shall, in the opinion of the Judge, prove 'adverse,' that is, 'hostile,' as contradistinguished from being merely unfavorable, contradict him by other evidence, or by leave of the Judge prove that he has made another statement inconsistent with his present testimony," but his attention must first be called to the circumstances under which he made the supposed statement, so as to designate time and place, and he must also be asked if he made it. 2 Taylor on Ev. 1212, 4th Ed. 64, Sec. 1282. Stearns vs. Bk., 3 P. F. Smith, 493.

In the United States the authorities produced on the argument by counsel prove that at least there are as many decisions one way as the other, while Greenleaf, in his work upon evidence, vol. 1, sec. 444, declares the weight of authority to be in favor of the admission of the evidence.

In this condition of things, I determined to adhere to the weight of authority in my own State, especially as reason and the due administration of justice sustained and sanctioned the principles acted upon by the courts.

In Stearns vs. Merchants' Bank, 3 P. F. Smith, 490, our Supreme Court examined the subject, and in the learned opinions of Judges Read and Thompson we have a clear exposition of the law and review of the authorities.

By a careful examination of the decisions cited in these two opinions, it will, we think, clearly appear that the weight of authority is in favor, in Pennsylvania, of the admission of this evidence; and even in the cases in which with us different opinions are apparently announced it will be discovered that they do not conflict with the point decided in this case.

But it may be contended that Stearns vs. Merchants' Bank is itself an authority against the very opinion now stated by the Court. This may be true if the syllabus of the case is alone to be depended upon; but as this is not the case, we will briefly state what was, in fact, decided.

In this case, the defendants first took out a commission to take the deposition of two witnesses; then the plaintiffs took out a commission, in which the defendants joined; the same witnesses were examined, depositions again taken, and these showed that the witnesses were totally mistaken in their former depositions.

In this state of the testimony, the defendants entered another rule for a commission; nothing was done under it, but an attorney for the defendants, without notice to plaintiff, went to Cleveland, had an *ex parte* private conversation with the witness, and then the gentleman is offered to prove the conversation of the witness, to impeach and destroy his former testimony.

The Court say (and this is the only point decided in the case):—"This is a very striking proposition, evincing an entire disregard of the rights of the opposite party, and a sacrifice of the witness without his having the slightest opportunity to tell the real truth under oath. It is substituting a private conversation with counsel for an open examination by a tribunal or by its duly appointed officer." In this decision the whole Court agreed. It is one which undoubtedly commends itself to the profession as being eminently just and proper; and yet in this very case, the present Chief Justice wrote a powerful concurring opinion discussing the whole subject, and proving beyond a doubt, we think, what the law of Pennsylvania not only was, but had been. Justice Agnew concurred in this opinion—the other judges simply decided the case before them. We see nothing in Stearns vs. Bank to shake the correctness of my ruling, but much to strengthen it, and therefore upon authority in Pennsylvania we see no error in the admission of this testimony.

Upon principle, we wonder how any court could adopt a different rule from that acted upon at the trial.

McLaughlin was not only an important witness, but the Commonwealth, having examined him before the Grand Jury, were fairly bound and driven to call him. Had the District Attorney neglected to do so, serious injury would have befallen the Commonwealth's case.

The witness is called, and proves not only to be a hostile one, but we think artfully so; he not only did damage, but did it in the most efficient style.

Sad, indeed, would be the condition of the Commonwealth if she could not prove the true state of the case, not as evidence of facts, but to show that she is not to be bound by the present statements of the witness.

To hold any doctrine which would thus paralyze the arm of criminal justice would be monstrous, and we will not do so unless commanded by a legislative enactment, or by a direct decision of our Supreme Court upon the very point. No injustice has been done to the prisoners, for I not only told the jury that the statement of Mayor Fox was not proof of the facts contained in it, but in my charge said, expressly and pointedly, to them, "Of the testimony of Neill McLaughlin I will dispose at once. If the jury believe his statement delivered on the witness-stand, you will at once arrive at the conclusion that the prisoners are not the men who did this deed. The Commonwealth have, however, offered in evidence the statements which this witness made before the Mayor; these statements are not evidence of the facts contained in them, and were only admitted to show that the Commonwealth should not be bound by the evidence of McLaughlin, and to this extent his credibility would of course be shaken, if you believe he made these statements to the Mayor."

The last important reason assigned for the motion for a rule for a new trial, is that the verdict was received on Sunday.

It is an undoubted fact that in very early times the entire year was by Christians considered one continued term for the trial of causes, and the purpose was to distinguish Christian magistrates from heathens, and as these last were extremely anxious to celebrate days and seasons, the Christian went to the other extreme, and held courts upon all days alike, even upon Sunday. Lord Mansfield, in Swann vs. Broome, 3 Burr, 1595, gives another reason why the ancient Christians always kept their courts open on all days alike; it was because by keeping the courts always open Christian suitors were not obliged to resort to heathen courts.

A canon was adopted in 517 providing:—"Quod nullus episcopus vel infra positus die dominico causas judiciare presumat." This was followed by other canons, fortified, says Lord Mansfield, by Theodosius, in an imperial constitution, decreed by the Emperors Carolus and Ludovicus, adopted by the Saxon Kings, and finally confirmed by William the Conqueror and Henry the Second, and thus became part of the common law of England, and as such a part of the common law of Pennsylvania. See 3 Burr, 1595; 8 Cowen, 28.

Lord Coke, in 1 Inst., 354, declares that at common law there be *dies juridici* and *dies non juridici*, and that the Sabbath day is not a judicial day.

The construction put upon the ancient canon of 517 never included ministerial acts, and therefore the statute of 29 Charles II, c. 7, was passed, which prohibited the serving or executing of any "writ, precept, warrant, order, judgment, or decree, except in treason, felony, and breach of the peace," and our act of 1705 simply re-enacts the English statute.

That statute had received a judicial construction in Mackalley's case, 9 Co., where it was resolved, "That no judicial act ought to be done on that day; but ministerial acts may be lawfully executed on Sunday."

I have been informed that in Pennsylvania courts in the ancient days were held open on Sunday, and it is abundantly clear that for the purpose of performing *ministerial* acts, such as receiving a verdict, the power has never been doubted. Heidekoper vs. Cotton, 3 Watts, 59; Kepner vs. Keefer, 6 Id. 231; Fox vs. Mensch, 3 W. and S., 444.

We also refer to an able opinion filed by Lewis, J., afterwards Chief Justice, in a homicide case tried in Lancaster county (Earl's case), and reported in Lewis' Criminal Law, p. 321; and also to the very able, learned, and exhaustive concurring opinion of Mr. Justice Read, in Sparhawk vs. Union Passenger R. R. Co., 4 P. F. Smith, pp. 429-40.

In Eaton's case we took the verdict upon Sunday. Having thus disposed of the important reasons assigned for a rule for a new trial, we can readily dispose of the remainder.

We see no error in the admission of the evidence specified in the eighth and ninth reasons; the court did not suspend the trial to procure the attendance of Mayor Fox, though the District Attorney requested us so to do, but went on with the examination of the witness upon the stand.

The Judge specially called the attention of the jury to the testimony specified by counsel, and although an officer was directed by the Court to inquire whether the jury had agreed, yet they came into Court of their own motion; as they took their seats I said, "I sent an officer of the Court to inquire whether you were likely to agree or not, but did not intend to hurry you.

"I desire that all the jurors shall have the fullest and most ample time to weigh the evidence and consider their verdict; and if any juror thinks that he has not had such time, I desire that he should speak, and time shall be accorded him." After a reasonable delay, I said, "Well, gentlemen, what have you to say?" Whereupon the jury intimated that they had agreed.

With the law as stated by the Court no lawyer can, as the counsel in this case have not, contend, and with the verdict of the jury, I am constrained to say, no fault can be found. A careful and anxious examination of the evidence has satisfied the Court of the guilt of these prisoners; it would be most pleasant to discover, for the sake of these young men, that the jury had been mistaken; that they (the prisoners), at least, had not been guilty of a most serious crime. Our duty, however, requires us to declare that the verdict is a most just and righteous one, and that, beyond a reasonable doubt, the prisoners are in deed and in fact guilty in manner and form as they stand indicted.

As this motion was heard by myself alone, I thought it but just to the prisoners to submit every reason assigned in support of the motion and the arguments of counsel to my colleagues. This case has, therefore, received a protracted and very careful consideration by the whole Court, and I am authorized to say that we all concur in the conclusion stated in this opinion.

The motion for a rule for a new trial is overruled.

The sentence announced above was then imposed by the court, after which the prisoners were removed to the Penitentiary under guard of the police, the van being followed by an ambulance containing Chief Mulholland and a squad of office, to provide against any attempt at escape or rescue.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

In the matter of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Sts. Passenger Railway Company, the Court this morning refused to grant the mandamus compelling them to lay the Nicolson pavement, but enjoined them not to lay any pavement which had not the cubical stones.

In making this decision Judge Ludlow said:—

That the Legislature have unqualified constitutional power "to take possession of the streets of an incorporated city, and appropriate them to the purpose of a railroad, either directly or through a company created for the purpose," has been so often settled, that the question is no longer an open one. See City vs. Empire R. R. Co., *Legal Intelligencer*, July 2, 1869.

The charter of this company is therefore the law of the case, though its provisions are to be strictly construed.

The city, however, has its clearly defined rights, and where these are exercised in subordination to the expressed will of the Legislature, and otherwise according to settled law, these rights must be enforced.

Ordinances must, however, not conflict with any constitutional law upon the statute books, and they must not be unreasonable.

The Legislature, by the act of April 11, 1868, declared that "the city shall have no power to regulate passenger railway companies, unless authorized so to do by the laws of this Commonwealth, expressly, in terms relating to passenger railway companies in the city of Philadelphia; *Provided* that nothing contained in this act shall be construed to release the said companies from keeping in good repair the streets on which their rails are laid and from paying to the city the additional cost of construction sewers."

Here is an act which directly conflicts with the power claimed by Councils in the ordinance of 1869, and when, in this instance, we look at the peculiar provisions of this charter, under which defendants exercise their rights, we cannot doubt that in this case the right of the city to enforce the ordinance of Oct. 21, 1869, has been taken away, for not "until the railways shall be laid and used by running passenger cars thereon," shall "the said company be subject to the ordinances of the city of Philadelphia regulating the running of passenger railway cars," and this company may lay their railway "without the consent of the City Councils of Philadelphia."

WHISKY.

Is Philadelphia the Sodom of America?

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Philadelphia has achieved such an enenviable notoriety lately by reason of its whisky frauds, and as our exchanges take such particular delight in reading us moral essays on the subject, that we have been led seriously to ask the question at the head of our article.

We confess that we have read with a pardonable sort of satisfaction the whole pages of criminal calendar that adorn the pages of our New York and Western contemporaries, and we religiously believed that if history should repeat itself, certainly Philadelphia would not be selected as the modern Sodom. Many frauds and crimes can be laid at the door of whisky, but we are not one of those who believe that the infernal deity who presides over illicit distillation has his sole headquarters in Philadelphia. Offenses against the law always exist in proportion to the depravity of public morals, and if this be true—and who can doubt it?—we are undoubtedly not the first on the list of cities.

Our observation has brought us to believe that the many cases of newspaper report concerning whisky men have mainly been the result of technical violations, which the many and conflicting character of the regulations on the subject render it impossible to avoid; and that Philadelphia has been selected as the scapegoat of the country while the cities of the West are passed unnoticed. We will not stop to inquire why this is so, we only know that it is the fact. Frauds do not confine themselves to whisky, but are general. If the amount realized by the Government from whisky forfeitures is any evidence of the extent of its frauds, it certainly speaks bad for the great mass of other taxpayers. Since the inception of the excise law the Treasury has realized from its investigation of income returns five times, and from manufacturers' returns (other than whisky) fifty times the amount it has from whisky forfeitures, and we challenge denial of our statement. It may be asked, that if the frauds on distilled spirits are as one to five against incomes, and one to fifty against other manufacturing interests, how is it that the public has never been made acquainted with the facts? The reasons are, that while special revenue officials are appointed at large salaries and enormous perquisites in shape of moieties, to take charge of whisky, our local officers attend to the other, with the results stated. While our home officials are actuated by a desire to faithfully enforce the law, their actions are not biased by a greed for a share of the penalties. If a taxpayer, other than a whisky man, is suspected, a careful and private examination is make, and if an understatement exists the tax is promptly assessed and collected, and that without needless expense and litigation. Be it a distiller or liquor dealer, on the flimsiest of excuses his place is seized, the conspirators trusting that the possession of his business accounts will give them sufficient data to make up a case. If they fail in this, they then prefer criminal charges against the unfortunate wretch, to drive him either to confess judgment, or to compromise with the Government by the payment of a sum of money. The charge is then abandoned, and the mercenary detective claims and receives one-half. This is no idle action, as many a reader of this will testify. Of the many arrests made, consequent upon whisky seizures, how many have been tried?

This crusade is not conducted against open violators of the law, of whom we will speak hereafter, but against the licensed grain distillers and established dealers who have capital at stake and can afford to pay.

Is the revenue benefitted by a whisky detective force? We feel safe in asserting that the money realized by the Government solely through the agency of this class of detectives has not paid for their salaries.

In the Fifth Collection District, around the Richmond coal wharves, is really where the whisky cancer is located. Frauds are there committed in open defiance of law, and without an attempt at concealment. Molasses is the material used, being easier handled, and requiring but a great outlay of money. Local officers wink at the matter, and detectives aid and abet it. Why? Because there is no money in it, and where there are no moieties there are no detectives. But why do detectives abet it? Ah! hereby hangs a tale. The Richmond contrabandist, after supplying local wants, starts for business centres to peddle his surplus. This is the opportunity Mr. Detective has been waiting for. He seizes the whisky, of course? Not a bit of it. He follows the wagon it is in until it stops opposite some responsible dealer's store, when presto! the store is seized.

How long, oh! Lord, how long?

Philadelphia, November 20, 1869.

Virginia Granite Going West.

The schooner Lucy D., Captain Higgins, will leave this port to-morrow with a cargo of 550 tons of Virginia granite, shipped by the Richmond Granite Company for New Orleans. It will be shipped thence to St. Louis, and will be used in the construction of the famous suspension bridge crossing the Mississippi at that point. We have hitherto chronicled the use of this granite East and North, where it is regarded as the best for many purposes. There is reason to believe that it will soon be equally in demand at the West.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	182½	Western Union Tele.	36½
N. Y. and Erie R.	28¾	Tol. and Wab. R. R.	53½
Ph. and Rea. R.	97⅝	Mil. and St. Paul R. c	68¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	89⅛	Mil. and St. Paul pf.	83¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	89¾	Adams Express	58
Chi. and N. W. com.	71⅝	Wells, Fargo	19
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86	United States	112¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	103½	Gold	126⅞
Pitt., Ft. Way & Ch.	85½	Market steady.	
Pacific M. S.	66		

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Stonewall Disaster—Captain Washington Censured—Grain Transportation in the West—A Heavy Libel Suit—Effects of the Great Storm.

The Falling Building Accident in St. Louis—Army Resignations—Verdict for $5000 Against a Railway Company.

FROM THE WEST.

The Stonewall Disaster—Captain Washington Censured.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—The committee of merchants, appointed to investigate the conduct of Captain Washington in passing the wreck of the steamer Stonewall without rendering aid, reported as follows:—Your committee, appointed at the request of Captain Washington to investigate his conduct, as Master of Submarine No. 13, in passing the burning steamer Stonewall, beg leave to submit the following report:—

We have examined all the witnesses at our command, also the affidavits of persons living near the scene of the disaster, and, after carefully weighing the evidence, we think that Captain Washington committed a grave error, not characteristic of our Western steamboat men under similar circumstances, in failing to lend his boat, as he could undoubtedly have rendered great assistance in the matter to those in the water and others who had succeeded in getting ashore.

Grain Transportation.

The President of the Merchants' Exchange has received a letter from the agents of the Hamburg Company at New Orleans, relating to the business of forwarding grain by steamers. They state that the present undesirable condition of the bar will prevent them from making engagements for large quantities on account of the considerable draft of water of these steamers with a heavy cargo at present. They state that ample cargoes are offered in cotton, which pay better, and the Hamburg steamers have no compartments to carry grain in bulk.

A Heavy Libel Suit.

Judge Wolf, of the Court of Criminal Correction, has sued the St. Louis *Times* for $25,000 for an alleged libellous article charging him with partiality and incompetency.

A Fatal Altercation.

John S. Turner, of Glasgow, Mo., a large stock raiser, had an altercation with a deck hand on the steamer Nile this morning. The man struck him with a mallet, inflicting probably a fatal injury.

The Falling Building Accident in St. Louis.

By the accident to the new building at the corner of Fifth and Olive streets, some six laborers lost their lives, being buried in the ruins.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Judge Advocate a Philadelphian.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Major Henry Goodfellow, U. S. A., is announced as having entered on his duties as Judge Advocate of the Department of the South. Major Goodfellow is a native of Philadelphia, an attorney-at-law of the courts of that city, and entered the army as Second Lieutenant, 26th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, U. S. A., on April 15, 1861. He was formerly a clerk in the United States District Court of Philadelphia, and served with Dr. Kane in his celebrated Arctic Expedition.

Army Resignations Accepted.

Second Lieutenant Samuel Purdy, Jr., 14th Infantry, U. S. A., has resigned, with pay to February 1, 1870. Second Lieutenant Samuel R. Crumbaugh, 2d Infantry, U. S. A., has resigned, with pay to January 1, 1870. First Lieutenant William W. Tompkins, 3d Artillery, U. S. A., has resigned, with pay to April 24, 1870. Captain Abraham Bassford, 8th Cavalry, U. S. A., has resigned, with pay to November 9, 1869. Second Lieutenant William H. Sloane, 12th Infantry, U. S. A., has resigned, with pay to November 30, 1869.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Jones' Falls Risen.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Rain fell in torrents nearly all last night, and Jones' Falls and other streams are considerably swollen.

The Bremen Steamer.

The steamer Ohio, of the Bremen line, is now reported coming up the bay.

Verdict Against a Railway Company.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday Margaret Trainer and her children got $5000 damages against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for killing her husband. Juries now seem determined to make examples in all such cases, but the impression is they are going too far in some recent instances.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Storm and the Telegraph Wires.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The heavy gale of last night has interrupted communication with the cables East, and no European advices have yet been received. Despatches will probably come to hand before night. The European steamer City of London sails to-day, but takes no specie.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Stocks steady. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 126¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 113¾; do. 1865, do., 113⅝; do. do., new, 116⅛; do. 1867, 116⅛; do. 1868, 115¾; Ten-forties, 107⅜; Virginia sixes, new 54½; Missouri sixes, 92; Canton Company, 53; Cumberland preferred, 26½; New York Central, 183¼; Erie, 28⅛; Reading, 97¾; Hudson River, 169½; Michigan Central, 119½; Michigan Southern, 89; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 85½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¾.

COUNTERFETING.

Seizure of Counterfeit Money—Arrest of Bernard Currans.

On Wednesday evening, 16th instant, U. S. Marshal John Dunn and Officer Olmstead, of the City Police, arrested Bernard Currans, a man who keeps a drinking saloon on Orange street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on a charge of passing counterfeit postal currency. At the time of making the arrest they searched the premises, and in a large drawer back of the bar they found, wrapped up in a newspaper, covered up by about two dozen eggs, a package of twenty-nine counterfeit twenty-five cent notes, as new and as crisp as though just made. Currans claims that he has taken these notes at sundry times in change. He has certainly passed them at sundry times. He passed three on three different butchers, three on Sheriff Richardson in settling costs in an indictment against him for the illegal sale of liquor, and one on a huckster woman in Market street. He may have passed others, but these are all the officers have yet heard of.

U. S. Commissioner Harman held him to bail in the sum of $2000, in default of which he was committed, and is now in the city cells.—*Wilmington Commercial, Nov.* 19.

GOLDSBOROUGH.

Particulars of his Escape from the Georgetown Jail—Preparations in Advance—A Hoop-Skirt Plays an Important Part—Desertion of his Confederate.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening has the following:—

From Sheriff Layton, of Sussex county, we get additional particulars of the escape of Goldsborough from Georgetown jail, on Sunday night, 14th inst.:

The preliminary work had evidently been done by other prisoners before and during court, three men discharged at the last court, and a colored man named Lingo, convicted, participating. These prisoners not being indicted for capital offense were not confined to their cells, but had access to the prison yard, and to the common entry, or corridor, of the prison. There was a small closet opening out of this entry, and extending under the stairway which leads to the second story. Some of them entered this and took up part of the floor so as to get access to the space between the prison floor and the ground, and then, taking advantage of such opportunities as from time to time presented themselves, they got underneath the building and secretly prosecuted their work which resulted in the removal of all but one tier of bricks from the outside wall, and also the dividing wall through which Goldsborough escaped from his cell to the space beneath the prison. This left but one tier of bricks in each wall for the prisoner to remove, and his task, after getting free from his irons, was a comparatively easy one.

All these preparations, made before the Court and during its session, were part of a general plan for the escape of all who might be convicted. Goldsborough, it seems, did not expect to be convicted, and so made no attempt to escape before his trial. He appeared surprised at his conviction, and much cast down, but he told Lingo, the remaining prisoner, that that jail could not hold him, and he intended to get away. Lingo made the final preparations, and he was to escape with the murderer, the latter promising to give him $100 after they should get out. All that Goldsborough now required to secure his escape was to get rid of his leg-iron. To do this he got Lingo to make him a saw out of a knife, but the bolt proving harder than the knife, this experiment failed. He then told Lingo where he could find an old hoopskirt, and directed him to get it and make saws of the steel. Lingo found the skirt and made him eight little saws, seven of which were found after his escape concealed about the stove in his cell. Whether he sawed off the bolt with the other or not is a question no one but himself can decide, but Sheriff Layton believes some one sealed the wall and gave him a more efficient instrument. The surmise that the instrument used was conveyed to him in a can of preserves is incorrect, as he left the can in his cell unopened. The Sheriff showed us the bolt, and

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE GREAT NEVADA TUNNEL.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The struggles of Mr. Adolph Sutro during the last four or five years to obtain the means necessary for the cutting of the great Sutro tunnel in Nevada, have shown him to be a man of extraordinary energy and perseverance. He has personally urged his scheme in all the bourses of the world, from New York, London, and Paris, to Amsterdam, Vienna, and Frankfort; he has labored with the great money kings and money lenders of Europe; he has appealed to the American Congress with the greatest pertinacity, and has reasoned with Senators and members by day and night; he has importuned the editors of all the leading journals of the country; he has fought the Bank of California, the great financial power of the Pacific coast; he has printed books and pamphlets, maps and engravings; he has held correspondence or personal interviews with nearly all the leading scientific men and mining engineers now living; and he has sacrificed all the funds he himself possessed in his determined efforts to secure the capital required for the construction of the tunnel. When, after his unwearied labors with Congress at its last session, he failed to obtain an appropriation, though the House Committee on Mines and Mining recommended a subsidy of $5,000,000, it seemed as though he would at last be compelled to give up the struggle. He had apparently tried and exhausted every means that promised success; and, in resigning all hope of it, he would at least have the consciousness that he had only failed after displaying an amount of ingenuity and pertinacity sufficient to secure success for almost any possible project.

But Captain Sutro has neither given up his prospects nor his labors. On the contrary, he has just announced his purpose of making another attempt, which, we must say, gives better promise than any of those that have preceded it. The speech he has recently delivered on the subject in Nevada sets forth his new programme in detail; and while doing so, he takes occasion to recount his past struggles, trials, plans, hopes, and misfortunes, in America and Europe; and this he does in a way that makes it as interesting as any romance of personal adventure.

The new plan of Captain Sutro is to induce the Nevada miners themselves to commence operations upon the tunnel on their own account. He desires, in fact, to carry on the work upon the co-operative principle—offering opportunities by which some of the men may give their labor, while others may invest such sums as they possess, from $5 upwards, receiving therefor stock in the meantime, and subsequently such returns as may be furnished by the silver which he feels assured will soon be reached. The plan he has drawn up appears entirely feasible, and he has presented it in such a way that we are not surprised at the encouragement he has received. The privileges, rights, and grants of land he has already obtained from Congress give an excellent basis of security on which to attempt the co-operative plan; and the assurance of immense returns to all interested parties, in the event of success, furnish an element of attraction peculiarly tempting to the American, and, above all others, to the American miner.

The plan that Mr. Sutro has finally determined to try has been adopted, not only because of the failure of all others, but because of the objection the capitalists everywhere made to his efforts to induce them to invest in the tunnel. He was asked here in New York, as well as in London, Paris, and Vienna, why the Nevada people themselves did not take hold of a project that offered such inducements as he presented. He answered this as well as he could, but still the question was repeated; and at last he realized that the doubt it implied would absolutely prevent him from obtaining the means required from Eastern or European capitalists. He also discovered that there was but one way of meeting the difficulty, and that was by actually obtaining from the people of Nevada that practical indorsement of his scheme involved in contributions of their own money and labor. In setting about the work of securing this, he has acted with his usual vigor; and if he meets with any reasonable success, and is able to show any practical result, there will thereafter be no difficulty in obtaining all the capital necessary for continuing the work through the silver mines.

The Sutro tunnel, as our readers are aware, was projected as a means of piercing the silver-bearing mountain, in the State of Nevada, wherein exists what is known as the "Comstock lode," the richest silver vein of which there is any record in ancient or modern history. This lode has been worked for ten years past, and during the last six years has produced $75,000,000; but Captain Sutro says that the whole of this enormous sum has been swallowed up by the expense of producing it. The business of working it, which has always been great, is now one of extreme difficulty, and it is merely a question of time when it will have to be abandoned, no matter how rich the ore. The miners have reached an average depth of about one thousand feet, at which nearly fifty steam engines are required to pump out the water and hoist the ore, and the expense of keeping all this machinery in motion is so heavy that it is already unprofitable to work some of the mines. In addition, it appears that the heat has so greatly increased that, at the present depth, the miners can do but one-half their proper amount of labor. Now, if fifty engines are required to work these mines a depth of one thousand feet, how many will be necessary at a depth of 1500 to 2000 feet? and if the thermometer now stands at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, how high will it stand with another year's progress into the earth? It is admitted on all hands, we believe, that the mining of this lode must ere long cease, though there may not be the slightest sign of the exhaustion of the silver deposits.

It is the opinion of all scientific men and mining engineers, based on experience and investigation, that mineral lodes, true fissure veins, such as exist in this locality, descend indefinitely. No termination of any of them has ever been found, though some in Europe have been worked for ages, and have been carried to depths far below that reached in any American lode. It is in this fact that encouragement is found for the projected tunnel, which, by entering the mountain at its base, will reach the silver at a point far below that which can be reached by mining after the present fashion. At the same time the immense expense of the steam enginery now required will be saved, and the means of ventilation will keep the temperature at a point at which the miners can work with facility and safety. Of these statements there need be no more doubt than there is of the general principle laid down by Captain Sutro, "than in order to work mines rationally and profitably, wherever the topography of the country allows it, great district or main tunnels, which serve as highways under the mountains, must be constructed." The projected tunnel which reach the Comstock lode after traversing a distance of about 20,000 feet, and will cut this lode at a perpendicular depth of about 2000 feet. In order to expedite the work four shafts will be sunk on the tunnel route, from the bottom of which, at the proper depth of the tunnel level, drifts will be extended in each direction.

Five hundred millions of dollars (says Captain Sutro) is a low estimate of the amount of silver contained in this mountain; and, without the tunnel, it must forever remain in the bowels of the earth, for the expenses of its extraction, under the present system, would be greater than its value. It is not in our power, of course, to verify or justify this estimate. We must say, however, that if the miners of Nevada, who are cognizant of the scientific and engineering facts on which these deductions are based, should show enough faith and interest in them to take hold of the work of constructing the great tunnel, we should be very well pleased. Let them invest according to their ability; let them display half the energy in carrying out the scheme that Mr. Sutro has shown for four years in urging it, and we venture to say that, if there be any prospect of success, capitalists will not be slow in coming to their assistance.

CODDLING COMMERCE.

From the N. Y. World.

In the current number of *Putnam's Magazine* appears an ingenious and skilful plea in favor of the application which is to be made at the approaching session of Congress for the payment of subsidies to ocean mail steamers. The paper is written by Mr. A. A. Low, and he has succeeded in saying everything that can be said on his side of the question, and in saying it as well as it can be said. His argument halts, for reasons which we shall presently state; but this is not the fault of the advocate of the claim, but of the claim itself. More than this, it must be urged against Mr. Low's argument that it proves at once too much and too little: too much, because it first shows that the decay of American commerce is due to four or five causes which would not have been, nor would not now be, at all affected by the payment of subsidies; too little, because it assumes that with these causes still in operation, and with no attempt made to remove them, commerce may be restored to its former healthy condition by the payment of subsidies. If Mr. Low were bleeding to death from four wounds which had severed the arteries in his legs and arms, he would probably be apt to reject the advice of a surgeon who should propose to allow the blood to continue to gush from the wounds, while the patient should be kept from sinking by the administration of liberal doses of brandy. Nor would he feel any more confidence in the treatment proposed even should the surgeon assure him that he had found the liberal use of brandy to be highly beneficial in the case of another patient of his, Mr. Bull, who, it was true, was not suffering from loss of blood, but who was a little sluggish and needed stimulation. The surgeon, however, would be scarcely less logical than is Mr. Low, who, after very fairly pointing out five of the wounds from which his patient is bleeding to death, suddenly claps his hands over these sad gashes, tells us what good effects were produced upon a subject, who had not been wounded at all, by the stimulus of subsidies, and demands that, while nothing shall be done to stop the bleeding, the same stimulus shall be administered to his wounded patient. Let us, however, take Mr. Low's own statement of his case.

His paper is entitled the "Sovereignty of the Seas;" and, after laying it down that Great Britain's supremacy on the ocean was not so effectually gained by her navy as "by the more peaceful and inexpensive method steadily pursued by that country during the last thirty years," he draws a picture of the results of "the friendly competition for the carrying trade of the nations," from 1815 to 1835, in which struggle "the United States acquired a prestige that was unexcelled." But a change, "commencing in 1837 and 1838, but not patent to the common eye till ten or fifteen years later on," occurred, and "England's maritime supremacy is so manifest now as to reflect our national humiliation." And then Mr. Low points out the following causes of this revolution—the wounds from which American commerce has languished and suffered almost unto death:—

1. A substitution of steamships for sailing vessels; this commenced about 1837-8.
2. The use of iron instead of wood in the construction of ships and steamers.
3. The reaction from high rates of freight, because of the vast increase of tonnage which the trade of California brought into being, the expulsion of sailing vessels from short ocean routes, and the consequent overcrowding of distant ports.
4. The war of the Rebellion, which raised up an insidious foe, and for five years rendered the building and sailing of American ships a worse than profitless pursuit, and which finally imposed a burden of taxes on all the material that enters into the construction of vessels, and so enhanced the price of labor and of seamen's wages as to make competition with our great rival most unequal.

Mr. Low adds to these "causes of the decline of our national commerce," "the disturbed condition of our currency;" and, having thus shown that the evil which he proposes to remedy has been due to these five causes, he comes forward with his remedy—which is "the renewal, on a more generous scale, of subsidies to ocean mail steamers"—and, like the surgeon, he enforces his prescription by telling us how British commerce has been benefited by "subsidizing lines of mail steamers to all important parts of the world." Let us look at the argument, thrown into the form of a syllogism:—

Major—American commerce has been ruined and kept depressed by the operation of five causes, which would have ruined it although subsidies had been paid to ocean mail steamers.

Minor—British commerce has been benefited by the payment of subsidies to ocean mail steamers.

Conclusion—Therefore, although nothing shall be done to remove the causes that have ruined American commerce, and which will continue to depress it until they are removed, it will be brought into its former state of unparalleled prosperity if Congress will pay subsidies to ocean mail steamers.

This is the *reductio ad absurdum;* but it is what Mr. Low's argument comes to. The true remedy for the evils which he so powerfully points out, and which we all deplore, is to be found in what is the true cause of the increase of Great Britain's commerce—not the payment of subsidies to all steamers, but the liberation of commerce from all restrictions and the establishment of free trade. British commerce has increased in exact proportion as the Government of that kingdom threw off the fetters of trade, and it should be remembered that, although subsidies were paid long before free trade was established, the commerce did not increase until free trade had been established. We have so frequently and lately spoken of the statistics which show these facts that we need not now recapitulate them. Mr. Low states that the British Government commenced to pay subsidies to ocean mail steamers in 1837; but the export commerce of the kingdom remained unaffected until 1843, the first year after the commencement of the free trade system; when, from 47 millions of pounds (at about which figure they had long remained stationary), the exports rose in ten years to 97¼ millions, in ten years more to 166½ millions, and in the next five years to 180 millions. There was no free trade in shipping until 1850, and, notwithstanding that the subsidies had then continued for thirteen years, the amount of British tonnage employed in the foreign trade was only about 5½ millions; in 1850 the navigation laws were repealed, and the tonnage in the foreign trade is now above 22½ millions. The payment of subsidies had little to do with all this (it is not the subsidized lines which carry on this great traffic); its growth is due, and wholly due, to the wisdom of that policy which has made England the workshop of the world, and which makes her the free market for the sale of the productions of every other country. Mr. Low, at the conclusion of his paper, indulges in a vision of what will happen "when our legislators cease to be mere politicians and learn to be statesmen." We join in his hope; but it will never be realized by the prosecution of the policy which he points out, and which, at the best, will only give an unwholesome and exotic existence to that which, under a wiser policy, would need no nursing. Give us free trade as fast as possible—in ships, in ships' materials, and merchandise; and give us once more a sound currency upon a specie basis, and American commerce will regain all its former supremacy. But if we are put off with palliatives and makeshifts, like the one for which Mr. Low pleads so well, the day when "the mortification of the present hour will give place to a pride like that of our fathers" will be as distant as ever.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LOTTERY DEALERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

There are always plenty of shiftless, improvident, visionary mortals in the world to go into any scheme which promises them a future without hard work, and for a small outlay. When a man has thrown away all his real opportunities in life, and finds himself sinking with the millstone of his own follies tied about his own neck, he hunts up lotteries, dreams of lucky combinations, and throws away his few remaining dollars in the most hopeless attempt to win a fortune that a rational being can commit himself to.

Lotteries are illegal in this State. So are a good many other things which thrive among us. It is illegal to carry arms, but multitudes of people do it. It is wrong to sell whisky on Sundays behind cigar stores, but there are places where it is done. We believe that there are from five to seven hundred lottery offices in New York city and Brooklyn. The Micawbers of the community make it well worth the while of the managers to carry on a business which is not the less immoral because the National Government gives it a sort of official countenance.

The headquarters of the lottery system are in Kentucky. The offices here represent the main organizations in that State. They are carried on under disguises which would not impose upon a smart boy in a primary school. Let us see how the trick is managed. Tom Scapegrace walks into a room and sees a placard stuck up informing him that a "gig" is worth from $62 to $300, a "saddle" from $12 to $36, a "horse" from $100 to $640, a "day" from $3 to $5. For the "gig" there are sixty numbers put into a box, of which *nine* only are drawn out. In order to win the said "gig"—or, say, $250—a man must name three numbers out of the nine—the chances against his doing that being, of course, enormously great. He chooses three numbers—2, 5, and 7, for example—and stakes one dollar that these numbers will come out in the draw. If that calculation should prove accurate, he wins two or three hundred dollars. Of course the practical operation of the system is this—the whole Scapegrace family keep putting down their dollars on the lottery dealer's counter, and seldom taking any up. They go there again and again, just as they are drawn to the whisky bar, or as the fly will keep trying to walk over a spider's web. It is so much pleasanter to "find" a fortune than to work for it, that a lottery office is never likely to spread its nets in vain for fools.

It will be observed that the man who invests in a lottery does not buy a lottery ticket—that would be against the law. The name of the article is changed, just as whisky is sometimes sold on Sundays under the innocent name of cider. The customer buys a "policy of numbers." He has had a dream, or his wife has dreamt that her sister's husband had a dream, in which the successful numbers were revealed by the accommodating Fates. The believer in chance, as against hard work and Providence, rushes off to the lottery office and stakes his money on the combination of numbers which the hand of destiny has obligingly written out for him. He thinks the lottery itself cannot be such a very mischievous institution or the Government would certainly not sanction it. And the lottery dealer shows him the receipt for a hundred dollars special tax. This gives the whole concern an air of respectability. The lottery office, in a certain sense, has a Government mark upon it. Is not that a guarantee of fair play? Many an ignorant man and woman think so, and are encouraged to go on squandering the dollars of which they have robbed their families.

The Government is in this anomalous position—it recognizes and taxes that which the laws of the State declare to be an immorality and an offense. It even helps the head managers of the lotteries. We will explain in what way. Formerly they were very much at the mercy of the small dealers, scattered over the country. But the astute chief managers went to Congress and said, "You can never get on with these lottery dealers—it would be a farce to tax them. Try us. We'll very soon take all the trouble off your hands, and turn over to you a very handsome revenue. Make a regulation that no lottery dealer shall carry on business unless he pays a special tax of $100, and five per cent. on his gross receipts. We, the managers, will give a bond for the five per cent., and without the bond let no lottery office be opened." At this particular time the Government was much in need of money, and was casting about in every direction for something to tax. The managers' bait took. The order was made—the lottery dealer could no longer set up business on his own account, but was entirely under the thumb of the chief projector, who had the plunder left at his own disposal.

The Government thus not only taxes crime but encourages it—makes it plausible, and entices the unwary to involve themselves in it. This is not only an impropriety, but what would be worse in the eyes of strict financiers—it is an impropriety which pays indifferently. The lottery managers only returned $135,000 to the Treasury last year. Either they defrauded the Government, or their business must be very small; and, as we know the latter supposition cannot be maintained, we are driven to adopt the former. The Government in a certain measure compromises itself for $135,000 a year. The State has tried to suppress an offense from which the administration condescends to receive a profit. Is this worthy of us? Congress ought either to make the tax on lotteries so enormous as to be virtually a prohibition, or abstain from taxing them altogether. The credulous and the weak-minded ought to have no excuse left for supposing that gambling schemes are vouched for by the Government.

EUGENIE AT MASS.

From the N. Y. World.

One of the most interesting incidents of the visit of the Empress Eugenie to Constantinople was the scene which occurred when her Majesty went to high mass at the Armeno-Catholic Church of St. Marie. The correspondents say that, of all the striking sights that have been witnessed since her Majesty's arrival, this was the most gorgeous and singular. The church is not large, but for this occasion it had been very richly decorated. On the right of the altar a throne had been erected for the Empress under a canopy of crimson velvet; on the other side were two smaller thrones for the Patriarch and the delegate of the Holy See in Constantinople. In the nave was a magnificent piece of tapestry, presented by the Empress to this church, which cost 250,000f. There were present a large number of bishops and archbishops from all parts of the Turkish empire, who had come to Constantinople to consider matters concerning the Armeno-Catholic Church in Turkey before proceeding to Rome for the Œcumenical Council; two Greek Catholic bishops, a Bulgarian Catholic archimandrite, and two Mekhitarist archbishops—one from Vienna, the other from Venice. Her Majesty, on entering the vestibule, passed between a double line of twenty-two bishops, in gorgeous mitres and vestments, and she was then met by eight Armenian notables, who presented her with "gold and silver cups filled with rare and sweet perfumes." The language used in the mass was ancient Armenian—the Armeno-Catholic, Syrian, Chaldean, Maronite, and Melchite branches of the Roman Church having always retained the privilege of using their own language in their sacramental services. The mass was a choral one, intoned throughout; "but the only instrumental music employed was an accompaniment of two reed flutes, the tones of which were of a strange and plaintive nature." A correspondent thus describes the more solemn portion of the mass:—

"While the priest was engaged in the consecration of the elements, a massive blue curtain, covered with silver stars, was drawn between him and the rest of the Church, effectually shutting him from the view of all eyes but those of his *confreres* who were assisting him; the idea of this being entire disconnection with the outer world at such a holy and solemn moment. When this curtain was again withdrawn, and while the elements were further being prepared (for in the Catholic Church one ceremony is for the clergy and another for the people), again a curtain was let fall, nominally not cutting off the officiating clergy this time, for the separating folds were of the most delicate white gauze, interwoven with gold, merely meant as being symbolical of purity. And certainly the white haze through which one observed the priests gave a peculiarly solemn and mythical appearance to that part of the ceremony."

After the mass the Empress left her throne, approached the Patriarch, and, kneeling, kissed his ring; "then, completely prostrating herself, asked the blessing of his eminence, which was given."

THE ANNEXATION OF ST. DOMINGO.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The letter which we published on Thursday from our Washington correspondent indicates that the St. Domingo question, both in the hands of the United States Government and in the administration of Baez, at the head of affairs in the Dominican republic, is in a fair way towards a speedy and practical solution. The project of annexation has long been entertained by the two contending parties in that republic, and the small faction of Cabral revolutionists who oppose it would doubtless favor it, as they favored it when in power a few years ago, if they were now in power. The people generally are reported to be well disposed to the step. President Baez was assured during last summer that the inhabitants of Porto Plata, Santiago, Levega, and Cotuy are agreed on this point. Baez, of course, could not with propriety initiate this annexation any more than he could consent to the leasing of the Bay of Sanama or to the plan of a protectorate to be exercised by the United States Government, unless that Government, as well as his own people, were unquestionably willing and ready to accomplish it. Without entering into the details of the preliminary negotiations which have from time to time been informally conducted between the two independent Governments since 1865, when the annexation was on the eve of completion, we may express the opinion that it is now highly probable the project of annexing to the United States both the yellow republic of Dominica and the black republic of Hayti, which now divide the entire island between them, will come up early at the next session of the United States Congress, and that measures looking towards its realization will be promptly adopted and acted upon. The abolition of slavery in the United States and the establishment of civil and political equality have removed certain objections which used to stand in the way of annexation, and there will be no difficulty on this score in governing Dominica and Hayti as territories until they shall have ripened into States. It will not be long before American capital, which has already turned its eye towards the incalculable, undeveloped resources of this beautiful and fertile island, and American enterprise, which has taken time by the forelock and established Dominican banking, railway and steamship companies—in fact, actually laying the egg out of which annexation seems about to be hatched—and, in due time, emigration from the United States, from Europe, and, perhaps from China, will redeem the island of St. Domingo from revolutionary chaos and open multiplied markets to its increased productions. Moreover, not the least important consideration involved in the annexation of St. Domingo is the fact that Cuba is within but a few hours' sail of the waters in which a really formidable American fleet is now being gathered. Whatever may be the upshot of the Cuban insurrectionary movement, this fact is eminently noteworthy and significant. How long will it be before all the West India islands shall form the encircling belt of the Gulf of Mexico as an inland lake of the United States? This is merely a question of time.

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4 65, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust.
AUSTIN & OBERGE,
No. 312 WALNUT Street.
9 9 thstu6t

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A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.

This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
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UNITED STATES BONDS

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SUCCESSORS TO
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Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
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ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
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DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.
Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

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BANKERS AND BROKERS.
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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
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DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Libera Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
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JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
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AND
CITY WARRANTS
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OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

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NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
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BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
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THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance.
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

WINES.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Die., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§
CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by
CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
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BRANDY.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.
This pure BRANDY is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.
S. BRANNAN & CO.,
11 17 6t Sole Agents, No. 69 BROAD Street, N. Y.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY TRIPS UP THE DELAWARE.—The splendid and commodious steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH street wharf at 8 o'clock, and Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Florence Heights and White Hill, touching each way at Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol and Robbins' wharf; returning, leaves White Hill at 4:45 P. M., and Bristol, 5:45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents. 7 3 tf

SUNDAY TRIPS.—THE SPLENdid Steamboat JOHN A. WARNER will leave Philadelphia (Chesnut street wharf) at 12 and 6 o'clock P. M.; Megargee's wharf, Kensington, at 2 o'clock P. M. for Burlington and Bristol. Touching at Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion, 40c. 7 3 tf

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 38 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts 9 6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

DR. R. J. LEVIS HAS REMOVED TO THE northwest corner of ARCH and THIRTEENTH Streets. 11 15 10t*

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—At the Hestonville coal oil refinery a still exploded yesterday afternoon, causing a fire which did damage to the extent of about $1500.

—A. W. Nolting, aged 65 years, a tobacco merchant, residing in Richmond, Va., arrived at the Continental Hotel on Thursday afternoon, and after taking his dinner went to his room, No. 77, and was not seen until last evening, when he was discovered to be dead in his bed. The Coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from natural causes.

—Sergeant Duffy, of the Seventeenth Police district, was arraigned before Recorder Givin yesterday afternoon. It was testified that he entered the house of Mrs. Henry Farmer, No. 1209 Shippen street, to make an arrest; that he followed a man into the cellar of the establishment, and when asked for his warrant, said he would show it when he got in the barroom; when Mrs. Farmer asked him what he wanted, he said he would blow her —— brains out, and placed a pistol against her breast. He was held in $1000 bail to answer.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 126¾.

—The Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $568,729.

—A million dollars' worth of Government stores have been destroyed by fire at Fort Sully Dakota.

—All the Indian annuity goods and clothes stored at the Cheyenne Agency have been destroyed by fire.

—Mr. Boutwell has given no intimation of the time when he may be expected to return to Washington.

—President Grant was interviewed by William C. Jewett, relative to his proposed cable from New York to the Hague.

—A large building in St. Louis fell yesterday, burying from nine to thirteen men. Six were extricated in a much injured condition.

—Mr. McCulloch's officials left behind them a bill of thirty thousand dollars for mirrors, which the Treasury Department will have to foot.

—Large quantities of Pennsylvania coal are being conveyed to the New York market over the Erie road, and lower prices are looked for at an early date.

—A general demurrer, raising the question of the right of the navy to claim any prize or bounty for the captures made at New Orleans, has been filed in the Farragut-Porter case.

—An official report has been received in Washington of a recent raid by about sixty Sioux of "Red Cloud's" band, in the vicinity of Fort Fetterman, in which two whites were killed.

—Birdsay Curtis, who was injured by the singular accident on the Harlem Railroad on Wednesday, died yesterday. At the inquest the Company and the employees were exonerated from all blame.

—Some days must yet elapse before the Treasury Department will be in a position to say whether any of the currency paper sent to New York bank-note companies to be printed is missing or unaccounted for.

—The Cherokee Council convened on the 18th instant. Much important business is to be discussed. Railroads occupy the attention of the members. The Creek Council adjourned on the 23d ult. A land imbroglio has again sprung up.

—A bill was introduced in the Alabama Senate, yesterday, vacating the municipal offices of Mobile and empowering the Lieutenant-Governor, the Attorney-General and the Speaker of the House to appoint the Mayor and Aldermen for three years.

—At a meeting of shipwrights and joiners, held in New York yesterday, it was resolved to memorialize Congress to remove the tax on shipbuilding materials. Hon. H. C. Calkin said that the Congressional Committee would make a very strong recommendation to Congress on the subject.

—Hon. Leonard Myers, of Pennsylvania, proposes bringing forward, in Congress, a measure providing for the levying of the tax on distilled spirits entirely upon the capacity of the distillery. This, he claims, will increase the revenue, remove temptation to fraud, and by simplifying matters, allow of a large reduction in the present force of the department.

Foreign Affairs.

—No Ministerial changes are contemplated in England.

—Fears are entertained of another Carlist rising in Spain.

—The Primate of all England, the Archbishop of Canterbury, is seriously ill.

—One charge against the Bishop of Havana is, that he attempted to abscond with the sum of $100,000.

—The establishment of a penal colony on one of the Spanish Islands in the Pacific is mooted in Madrid.

—Forty-seven seagoing vessels, with an average tonnage of one thousand tons, had navigated the Suez Canal as far as Ismailia, up to Thursday night.

—The recent French opposition manifesto is declared to be the minimum programme of the party which aims at ultimately establishing a republic.

—Eugenie, in her yacht Aigle, and the attendant fleet, sailed from Ismailia yesterday, on the passage through the canal to Suez, and anchored at night at the light-house in Bitter Lakes.

—A constitution for Porto Rico, declaring it a province of Spain, permitting public meetings in the presence of the authorities, but prohibiting the discussion of slavery, has been laid before the Cortes.

—The long-talked-of international sculling match came off yesterday on the Tyne, and resulted in a victory for America, Walter Brown, of Portland, Me., beating his English opponent, J. H. Sadler, of London, by two lengths.

—There was a great time at Ismailia on Thursday, the festivities including a review of Arab horsemen, at which Eugenie assisted, native sports, a dinner by Lesseps to the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce, the press and others, and a grand ball, and illuminations on the lake.

—The *Golos*, of St. Petersburg, publishes a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the famous Herzegovinian chief, Luka Voukalovitch, which gives some countenance to the report that there is a secret understanding between the insurgents in Dalmatia and the Christian populations of Turkey. "The critical moment," says Voukalovitch, "has arrived. * * * Let us be vigilant and keep our eyes open. * * * On all sides we see nations agitating for the attainment of the objects of their policy. Let us, too, who groan under the yoke of Turkish despotism, enter upon a struggle for independence. Let us show in this struggle that we are unanimous, strong, cautious, and not afraid of our enemies; let us go bravely to the field, and the victory will assuredly be ours." After alluding to the Bulgarian agitation for a national church free from the influence of the "venal and astute" Greek clergy, Voukalovitch thus continues:—"Brothers, you know what it is to fight for religion and liberty. * * * We should make every sacrifice to obtain a clergy animated with our national spirit, proceeding from among ourselves, and encouraging us with their patriotism." The proclamation concludes with a passionate appeal to the Bulgarians and Servians to join the Bosnians and Herzegovinians in a struggle for the recovery of their liberties, and urges "all who can travel" to go from village to village in order to incite the people to rise against their oppressors. The proclamation is dated Odessa, 17th (29th) of September, 1869. The insurrection in Dalmatia broke out a week after, and on the 6th of October a conference took place at Odessa between Luka Voukalovitch (who has resided there for some time under the protection of the Russian Government), Anto Dacovitch, another well-known refugee from Turkey, just arrived from St. Petersburg, the archimandrite Douchitch of Herzegovina, and the Servian Archbishop of Belgrade. This conference appears to be regarded at Odessa as the precursor of a general rising of the southern Slavonians against the dominion of Turkey and Austria.

THE DECEMBER MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

Turner Brothers & Co. send us the December number of *Putnam's Magazine*, which has the following table of contents:—

"Sovereignty of the Seas," A. A. Low. "Today:" a romance (concluded), R. B. Kimball. "Keene Delights," Lucy Fountain. "Leaves from a Publisher's Letter-book;" III; G. P. Putnam. "Cinella" (concluded), Edw. Spencer. "Contemporary French Literature" (concluded), Elis Reclus. "The Unestablished Church." "Crimson, Blue, and Gold," G. W. Bungay. "The Foci of the Social Ellipse," Professor John Bascom. "Memory is Immortal," Elizabeth Stoddard. "Dumb Guides to the Pole," Professor T. B. Maury. "Sketches in Color." "Recollections of Childhood," Father Hyacinthe; Englished by Lucy Fountain. "Table-talk." "Literature at Home." "Literature and Art Abroad." "Current Events." "New Publications."

The following translation of a poem written by Father Hyacinthe at the age of sixteen is interesting at the present time:—

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHILDHOOD.

"Dolce color d'oriental safiiro."—*Dante.*

While I was still a young child, fresh and fair,
With pure calm brow beneath my sunny hair,
My days in study, prayer, and childish play,
In solitude untroubled passed away.

Our little house beside a convent stood,
Where oft I prayed before the Holy Rood.
Saint Ursula!—as the dear name I say,
Come thronging thoughts of years long passed away;
When happy peace winged every fleeting hour,
And spring within my soul burst into flower.
I love thee! though within thy church's walls
The sunshine through no pictured window falls,
Making a twilight in the dreamy air;
No stately nave or sculptured frieze is there.
I love thee! though no dainty carvings line
Thy ancient walls, nor o'er them ivies twine;
No proud bell-towers, whose chiming melodies
Outdo the birds that warble in the skies;
No pomp of tombs hast thou, wherein the dead
Low in the dust repose the weary head.
Within thy white walls all is bright and gay,
And tells us thou wert made but for a day.
But placed beneath the happy convent's shade,
Where all earth's noises into silence fade,
Something within thee breathes a pensive calm
That falls upon the harassed mind like balm.
And like a shadow from my happy past,
A charm resistless round my soul has cast.
There, once each morning, on thy pavement wide,
I knelt me down, fresh from the limpid tide,
And with my mother's kiss warm on my brow,
My soul to God in childish prayer did bow.
How many times, while rose the vesper prayer,
And the swung censer perfumed all the air,
Descending slowly, like the holy dove,
A sacred reverie bathed my soul in love—
An angel sent to raise desponding eyes,
Where faith shows all they long for in the skies;
While the tall tapers gave a softened light,
And the veiled choir charmed the list'ning night.
Here, for the first time, were my footsteps led,
Where at thy altar, in the sacred bread,
My ardent lips upon my God were fed.
For this I love thee! Ever from thy walls
A holy peace upon my spirit falls.
—O happy days! O days long lost, still dear!
A lofty hall, my father working near,
I see among my early memories,
Where rows of portraits watched me with their eyes.
There my young sisters and my brother played,
While soberly from book to book I strayed;
Like the blithe bee that through the summer hours
Flits restless o'er the garden's wealth of flowers,
Lights on a bud, and then away again,
I went from pen to book, and book to pen.
Ah, loved retreat, to memory ever dear!
The thought of thee brings the quick-coming tear;
E en though I drew thine image line by line,
I cannot paint the spell that once was thine:
That through the mazes of our childish play
Still drew my soul to thy dear books away.
Then hand in hand with Joy my young soul strayed,
Nor ever met with sorrow as we played.
Where, on thy vine-clad hills, O Turancon,
The purple clusters ripen in the sun.
In the old villa, where our childish eyes
Saw Gothic towers in feudal pomp arise,
A cosy nest, where gentle turtle-doves
To three sweet children murmured low their loves—
I shared my sports and spent my happy hours
With the bright group of children, birds, and flowers.
The eldest seemed that favored child of light
From whose red lips fell pearls and diamonds bright.
Angel or fairy seemed the vision splendid,
And peace and joy her every step attended.
The breezes followed her with sweet caresses,
And held their revels in her sunny tresses.
The sunshine there its lost gold seemed to seek,
And touched with richer rose her peachy cheek.
The lamb that fled before my outstretched hand
Ran to her call, and seemed to understand.
The timid sparrow lost its early dread,
And nibbled from her hand the crumbs of bread.
— . . . Ah, how I longed to stop the flying hours
When, in our home, we seemed to call her ours!
And when she left us, in my wistful eyes
The slow large tears of sorrow would arise,
As long I stood, with saddest discontent,
To watch, down the long street, the way she went.
For in her absence all smiles fled away—
The charm had gone from study and from play.
A void was in my heart, forlorn and weary;
Without her presence, all the day was dreary.
Through all my home, now but a desert drear,
Her form I saw, her voice I seemed to hear;
And through the watches of deceitful night
Her image soothed me in a vision bright.
—One of those days when God's smile pierceth through
The summer sky, so perfect is the blue,
And to the vast dome of the arching skies
A hymn of love and worship seems to rise,
Mingling, beneath the shady forest bowers,
The song of birds and the sweet breath of flowers.
Out in the fields we held a little feast,
And her dear presence all my joy increased.
When evening came our wilder mirth to still,
Upon the shoulder of the little hill,
Within the dim edge of the echoing wood,
With smiling plenty heaped, our table stood.
Alas! between us yawned a distance wide,
And weary dragged the time, far from her side.
But when the feast was o'er, and we were free,
How blithely rang again our childish glee!
Like a wild bird let loose in native skies,
Through the green thickets swift her light foot flies,
And the chance turnings of the tangled maze
Now hide her form, now yield it to my gaze.
And I pursue, as wild with youthful bliss
We chase the flying steps of Happiness—
That phantom vague, that ever tempts us on,
Only to vanish with the horizon.
My years were twelve; but still that happy eve
Within my heart a golden trace can leave;
And all the impressions later years have made,
Beside that bright spot into darkness fade.
Yes, ye are still my glory and my joy.
In my chaste thoughts naught baser shall alloy
The holy memories I still adore
With spirit pure and virgin evermore.

—Turner Brothers & Co. also send us the December number of *The Lady's Friend*, which is handsomely illustrated with steel and wood engravings, fashion plates, etc., and it presents an attractive variety of reading matter.

We have also received from the same house *Appleton's Journal* for November 27th.

The ex-Empress Charlotte.

The Brussels journals contain some interesting details regarding the condition of the unfortunate widow of the late Emperor Maximilian. She still resides at the chateau of Tervueren, and is closely watched in the long walks that she is in the habit of taking in the park, as she has several times endeavored to deceive the vigilance of her keepers. This constant supervision annoys her greatly, and she sometimes breaks out into violent fits of passion. She passes a considerable portion of her time in the telegraph office at Tervueren, and is continually sending telegrams to the various European sovereigns to complain of the restraint in which she is kept. These despatches are sent off in her presence to the Court at Brussels, and she will not quit the office until she receives the answer.

One of the most curious features of the mental condition of the unfortunate Princess is her peculiarity of refusing to sit down at table to take her meals. The officer on duty, who generally dines with her, is obliged to eat on the corner of the chimney-piece, and she herself will only eat from a dish when some one else has tasted it in her presence. Her fixed idea is that people are always trying to poison her.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1869.

That Wicked Nigger Minstrel.

There is no use denying it, the hearts of some negro minstrels are as black as the cindered cork they use to defile their faces with. Let me hope that, by some faint possibility, this may not be the case with regard to Mr. Paine, one of the dusky brotherhood who hold forth in the hall of the San Francisco Minstrels. He does not handle the bones as well as Joe Murphy the great. He does not attire himself in sweeping trains, like the unequalled Eugene or Leon; and his jokes, unlike Billy Birch's, do not brim so with the milk of human kindness that the cream clings to the sides of the cup. But he discourses pleasingly upon the violin, and is calculated for what Mr. Lingard would call utility and butter. He has brought a suit for divorce against his wife, Mrs. Mary Paine, alleging that he merely married her at the solicitation of his friends, and on her giving him a written promise not to molest him or live with him. She claims to be supported by him on the ground that he has made some hundreds of dollars by a shooting match of pigeons, and that he is receiving a salary of $2500 per year. Ah me! what a wearing effect upon the brain of the recorder of them these unhappy connubialities have! Let our sympathies, by all means, go with the minstrel. If a burnt-cork artist's wife makes him unhappy at home, who can blame him for drowning his miseries in the clog-dance and picturing himself a happy future in the possession of the champion's belt.

A Pantomimic Paradise.

Would Adam and Eve have been happier in Eden had they conversed by means of the deaf and dumb alphabet? I don't know; but the Eden which was promised by a deaf and dumb marriage ceremony performed a morning or two ago in St. Ann's Free Church, Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street, looked very promising indeed. Not only were the bride and bridegroom deaf mutes; all the groomsmen and all the bridesmaids were deaf mutes also; all the guests were deaf mutes, and the only people present who did speak were the father and mother of the bride, the clergyman, and the few reporters who witnessed the ceremony. This is the first instance of a pantomimic wedding being performed between a fashionable couple, occupying a prominent position in society. And the wedding *was* fashionable. The flutter and excitement were none the less because none of the parties could audibly express themselves, and the bride and groom were saved that frightful ordeal of verbally replying to congratulations.

Stewart's Up-town Dry Goods Store.

It is not generally known that the ground upon which Mr. Stewart's dry goods store, bounded by Broadway and Fourth avenue and Tenth and Fifth streets, is built, is held in trust by the officers of the Sailors' Snug Harbor. Some time ago Mr. Stewart obtained a renewal of his old lease of the property, and holds it at present for a term of twenty-one years. The previous lease contained a clause to the effect that the renewal should be granted upon demand of the tenant, and that the rent should be fixed according to the increased value of the property, the appraisers to be chosen by both parties. The officers of the Sailors' Snug Harbor have decided that the rent of their Broadway acre should only be $30,000 annually, and the lease has been renewed on those terms.

Real Poverty.

The reader of foreign papers is often struck with startling instances of destitution and actual starvation which are there recorded; but scarcely a case is worse than one which has come to light in the Fourth precinct of this city. Within a wretched room in Frankfort street, in which not one article of furniture was entire, lay a drunken father, with an infant six months old starving beside him on the floor. The mother had been missing for a day or two previously. The other children had been wandering in the streets, not daring to come home. The babe, deprived of all sustenance, was rapidly wasting away. The father was in a stupor from which it was doubtful whether he would ever recover to live. Here is a picture of destitution which is not often surpassed, let me venture to say, in London or in Paris. It will do for a companion picture to some of the fashionable wedding pictures which the newspapers teem with.

ALI BABA.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 53	MOON RISES	6 00
SUN SETS	4 38	HIGH WATER	3 08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, Havana and New Orleans, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Cienfuegos, Allen, Portland, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr Helene, Baker, Savannah, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Expedite, Glover, Bristol, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coan, Boston, do.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, New Haven, do.
Schr Everglade, Leland, Chelsea, do.
Schr S. J. Russell, Smith, Newport, do.
Schr Lady Ellen, Young, Newport, do.
Schr Henry Harteau, Jones, New London, do.
Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, Roxbury, do.
Schr Geo. Nevenger, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, Sag Harbor, do.
Schr M. P. Smith, Grace, Salem, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr R. S. Miller, Steelman, Providence, do.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Gifford, Boston, do.
Schr John Walker, Davis, Providence, do.
Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, Salem, do.
Schr R. & S. Corson, Corson, Boston, do.
Barge Ocean Queen, Wallace, New York, do.
Barge Oleader, McFadden, New York, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, 9 days from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Addie P. Simpson, Cummings, 10 days from Eastport, to Levering & Co.
Schr Searsville, Chase, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr L. H. Corbitt, Smith, 10 days from Richmond, with lumber to Collins & Burton.
Schr G. W. Middleton, Campbell, 14 days from Richmond, Va., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr W. E. Leggett, Porter, 3 days from New York, with old iron to D. Cooper.
Schr C. H. Moller, Brown, 8 days from Boston, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 10 days from Richmond, with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wm. S. Mason, Lacey, 2 days from Milton, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Mary C., Sipple, 1 day from Milford, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr D. L. Sturgess, Sailor, 3 days from New York.
Canal boat O. Sayler, Shermer, from Oswego, with barley to Breed & Co.
Canal boat Oswego, Waterman, from Oswego, with barley to W. H. Jamison.

BELOW.

Barques Albert, from Liverpool; Scotland, from Windsor, N. S.; and James Campbell, from Kingston, Ja.; schr Ida Lewis, with lumber. Brig Home, from Turk's Island, is anore on the Fen Patch, but will probably get off today. Reported by S. Schellinger, pilot.

Schr Frank Herbert, from Jacksonville 29th ult. for Providence, put into the Breakwater on Thursday, with loss of sails and part of deck load. At the Breakwater, revenue cutter Seward, bound south.

WENT TO SEA.

Barque Scud, for Marseilles; brigs Mary C. Haskell, for Savannah; and Startled Fawn, for Halifax, went to sea on Thursday morning.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, for Savannah—Miss Hollis, Miss Prendergast, Miriam Pitcomo, Mr. and Mrs. Tenney, Hugh McKever, James Saunders, J. S. Latimer, Mrs. Roberts and child, W. A. Engarde, Frank A. Potter, Chas Williams, C. C. Bell, Thos. Ashfield, Daniel Cassidy.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 19.—Seventeen barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

A. V. McKiever, with iron, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 19.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Sunshine; Nightingale; Harvey Wright; F. Goddard; J. J. Crittenden; and Barrett, all with coal for New York.

Martha Lamb, with coal, for Wilmington. L. S. C.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR IS NOW OPEN AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Articles useful or fancy, in every department, and in great variety, will be found upon the tables at fair, remunerative prices. The Restaurant is completely organized for supplying substantials as well as delicacies. Music every evening, under the direction of Carl Sentz.

The Fair will be open in the Afternoon and Evening of Thanksgiving day. 11 17 5t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

Hon. S. S. COX, November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.
Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, December 3.
MARK TWAIN, December 7.
DeCORDOVA, December 9.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, December 16.
Tickets at GOULD'S, No. 923 CHESNUT Street. 11 1 tf

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2mrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual. 11 2 tl 1

THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE made at the Department of Highways, No. 101 S. FIFTH Street, at 12 o'clock M., on TUESDAY, November 30, 1869, for the contract to pave Thirty-fifth street, from Warren street to Lancaster avenue. All persons interested are requested to be present.

11 17 3t* JOHNSON & BRO., Contractors.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. — A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6. CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

11 10 tf

H. C. BLAIR'S SONS,

APOTHECARIES,

EIGHTH AND WALNUT STREETS,

have established a Branch Store at the S. W. corner of EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, where they will dispense Pure Drugs, and physicians can rely on getting the best of everything. 11 17 thstu8t4p

JAMES M. SCOVEL,

LAWYER,

CAMDEN, N. J.

Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain. Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, £2,000,000. SABINE, ALLEN & DILLES, Agents, 25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

2 4 5 R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

FURS.

510.---FURS, CHEAP AND GOOD.

JOSEPH ROSENBAUM & CO.,

AT THEIR NEW AND LIGHT STORE,

No. 510 ARCH Street,

BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS., SOUTH SIDE,

Are selling their

Splendid Stock of Fresh Imported and Best Made and Trimmed Furs,

At Reduced Prices.

Please give them a call, and satisfy yourselves as to the truthfulness of this advertisement. No business done on Saturday. Furs altered, etc. 11 6 stuth13t

ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S

Galleries of the Arts,

No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING GLASSES.

Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand.

Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished.

Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to.

The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 10 rp

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BROWN-STONE residence, with coach house, No. 1507 Spruce street. Furniture new and will be included, if wished. Apply to J. NORRIS ROBINSON, at Drexel & Co.'s., No. 34 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia. 11 4tf

FREDERICK SYLVESTER,

REAL ESTATE BROKER,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street,

10 15 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,

7 8 stuth6m No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO. PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 130 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 2 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELMER CATTELL.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ZELL'S

POPULAR ENCYCLOPEDIA.

A DICTIONARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

Nos. 17 and 19 South SIXTH Street,

10 30 s5 PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS, TEACHERS, Students, Clergymen, Farmers' sons and daughters, and all to sell

BEFORE THE FOOTLIGHTS AND BEHIND THE SCENES.

BY OLIVE LOGAN,

The Great Reformer of the Stage,

who, having abandoned stage life, now exhibits in vivid colors the whole show world BEFORE AND BEHIND THE SCENES. Being Truthful, Moral, and High-toned, as well as Sensational, Rich, and Racy, it outsells all other books. Beautifully illustrated with 40 spirited engravings, 24 full-page cuts, 650 pages, on rose-tinted paper. Greatest inducements yet offered. Prospectus, Sample Copy, Boxes, and Stationery Free. For circular, explaining, address, immediately, PARMELEE & CO., Publishers, either at Philadelphia, Pa., Cincinnati, Ohio, or Middletown, Conn. 10 26 tuths2m

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,

Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE,

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31 6 A few doors above Chesnut st., Philada

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

No. 214 South FIFTH Stree

BELOW WALNUT.

A Large Assortment of New and Second-hand

CARRIAGES,

INCLUDING

Rockaways, Phætons, Jenny Linds, Buggies

Depot Wagons, Etc. Etc., [3 23 tuth

For Sale at Reduced Prices.

PERSONAL.

CAUTION!

REMOVAL.

DONNELLY'S OLD ESTABLISHED PHŒNIX MONEY LOAN OFFICE,

removed from No. 928 SOUTH Street, corner of RONALDSON, to his new and large building No. 1433 SOUTH Street, above Broad. Entrance to private office at door of Dwelling; also on DOYLE Street, in the rear, where money will be loaned as usual on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Dry Goods, Clothing, Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Furniture, Pictures, Paintings, Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, and goods of every description and value. Secure safes for the keeping of valuables; also ample accommodation for the care and storage of goods.

10 30 1m VINCENT P. DONNELLY, Broker, No. 1433 SOUTH Street.

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to

STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS

at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while under going repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,

2 17 5 No. 711 N. NINTH Street, above Coates.

TO OWNERS, ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND ROOFERS.—Roofs! Yes, yes. Every size and kind, old or new. At No. 543 N. THIRD Street, the AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY are selling their celebrated paint for TIN ROOFS, and for preserving all wood and metals. Also, their solid composition roof covering, the best ever offered to the public, with brushes, cans, buckets, etc., for the work. Anti-vermin, Fire, and Water-proof; Light, Tight, Durable. No cracking, pealing, or shrinking. No paper, gravel, or heat. Good for all climates. Directions given for work, or good workmen supplied. Cars, promptness, certainty! One price! Call! Examine! Judge!

Agents wanted for interior counties.

4 29 tf JOSEPH LEEDS, Principal.

GRAVEL ROOFS REPAIRED AND WARranted for five years, at half the price others charge. Tin roofs repaired and painted at one cent per square foot. Old shingle roofs covered with ready roofing, at small cost. Keystone Roofing Company, No. 411 VINE Street. Call and see. 11 8 1m

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

SHOTWELL SWEET CIDER.

Our usual supply of this CELEBRATED CIDER just received.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7 5 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,

FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $15 PER DOZEN. 2 25

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 12 4 5

M. MARSHALL,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, AND PATENT MEDICINES,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 MARKET St.

10 21 thstu6m

WANTS.

A LADY, WHO WRITES A LEGIBLE HAND, desires copying.

Address J. E. L.,

10 30 4 EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—FAUST. Manager.....H. GRAU

GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

TO-NIGHT—LAST BUT TWO.

Council's renowned Opera, in five acts,

FAUST,

with the original great cast, including

M'me Frederici as.....Marguerite
M'me Dzuba as.....Siebel
M'me Berger as.....Martha
Mr. HIMMER as.....FAUST
Mr. FORMES as.....VALENTINE
Mr. Weinlich as.....Mephistopheles

AUGMENTED CHORUSES, INCREASED ORCHESTRA, and MILITARY BAND for the GREAT SOLDIERS' CHORUS.

MONDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT ONE,

First time in three years,

Boildieu's charming and ever-popular opera,

LA DAME BLANCHE

(THE WHITE LADY—DIE WEISSE DAME),

Habelman in his world-renowned role of GEORGE BROWN, in which he will introduce his celebrated ROBIN ADAIR.

TUESDAY—LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

Admission, including reserved seat....ONE DOLLAR.

Family Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 25 cents.

Proscenium Boxes, Ten Dollars.

Seats at Trumpler's and Academy.

A CARD.—MR. GRAU REGRETS EXCEEDingly his inability to produce last evening LA JUIVE (The Jewess), but the same was due to the loss of a few of the leaves of the music. The management has decided to extend the season for a few days longer, when "La Juive" will be given with new and gorgeous costumes. Further notice of the same will appear in the Sunday papers. A powerful and perfect orchestra has been secured, and will be under the direction of Herr DIETRICH.

Academy of Music, Nov. 20, 1869.

LAURA KEENE'S

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

TWO PLAYS THIS EVENING.

Third time of the great moral Drama,

THE WORKMEN OF NEW YORK; OR,

THE CURSE OF DRINK.

LAURA KEENE.....as.....MARTHA SAVAGE

And the whole Company in the cast.

Concluding with the comic Drama of

ROBERT MACAIRE.

Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT ¼ to 8.—THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 20, will be presented Boucicault's great Drama, in five acts, of

THE OCTOROON; OR, LIFE IN LOUISIANA.

To conclude with the Drama of

ROBERT MACAIRE.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON,

A MATINEE WILL BE GIVEN.

Doors open at 1½ o'clock, commence at 2,

When will be performed the Thrilling Drama of

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT,

and the Laughable Farce of

LITTLE TODDLEKINS.

MONDAY—EDWIN FORREST AS JACK CADE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.

LAST SATURDAY NIGHT OF

LOST AT SEA.

TO-NIGHT (Saturday), November 20,

Twentieth representation of

LOST AT SEA.

With its Fine Cast and

Great Effects, including

The Thrilling Fire Scene,

The Greatest and Best on the

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1869.

THE FULL MEASURE OF JUSTICE.

The good people of Philadelphia can congratulate themselves that the enemies of law and life in their midst have at last sustained an overwhelming defeat. We publish elsewhere the decision of the Court of Quarter Sessions which consigns to the Penitentiary the hired assassins of the Whisky Ring, Dougherty and Marrow, for a period of six years, eleven months, and twenty-three days, in addition to a fine of one thousand dollars. This result was almost too good to be anticipated. The counsel of these shameless and cowardly villains resorted to every trick and device known to a perverted mode of criminal procedure to secure their escape from the clutches of the offended law. Hitherto the pettifoggers of the Quarter Sessions have been so successful in defeating the ends of justice that a similar result was to be feared in this case. But happily such was not to be the case, the motion for a new trial was overruled, and the would-be assassins of Detective Brooks are now partaking of the bitter fruits of their infamous crime. The only cause we have for regret is in the fact that the Court, for some mysterious reason, permitted the sentence of imprisonment to fall one week short of the full limit allowed by the law.

JEFFERSON DAVIS IN RETIREMENT.

There is no more significant evidence of the rapid obliteration of the bitter feelings engendered by the Rebellion than the obscurity into which Jefferson Davis has fallen. At the close of the war all the indignation and wrath of the loyal portion of the nation was concentrated upon him as the head and front of the Rebellion. His trial, condemnation, and punishment were eagerly demanded, as a warning to possible future traitors, and his release on bail and the practical abandonment of proceedings against him were viewed with no little discontent by those who remembered the enormity of his crimes, and who thought that at least one who was chief among the offenders should be made an example of. The soundness of the policy pursued towards the leader of the Rebellion has been fully demonstrated by the results. The conviction and punishment of Mr. Davis would only have served to increase the bad feeling between the two sections of the country, at a time when it was of the greatest importance that the work of reconstruction should be advanced as rapidly as possible, and it would have answered no good end. Like most punishments meted out to political offenders, it would have secured for the victim a sympathy in other countries to which he was not entitled, and instead of making treason odious it would rather have glorified it, in certain quarters, at least. By letting Jefferson Davis severely alone, the nation has sustained its own dignity, and it has banished him to an obscurity in which he has but little sympathy or respect from any one. Instead of being a martyr he is now almost forgotten, and the nation has ceased to think or care about him. This is the best fate that Mr. Davis could wish for, and it is creditable to his good sense that he has rather sought his present obscurity, instead of endeavoring to keep himself before the public. For some time he was in England, where a few Rebel sympathizers endeavored to do him honor; but it was made painfully apparent that the general interest in him had ceased, and that the treason of which he was the exponent had lost its popularity. A short time ago he returned to the United States, but, beyond the mere announcement of the fact, no notice was taken of him, and it is doubtful whether the majority of the people of the country knew whether he is here or in Europe, alive or dead. Some of the unreconstructed Rebels of Memphis, Tennessee, a day or two ago, endeavored to make an exhibition of their disloyalty by giving him a serenade, but Mr. Davis very wisely declined to make a speech; and the probabilities are that when his former admirers find that he is not disposed to make a fool of himself, they will take the hint and endeavor to imitate his example. That Jefferson Davis should have passed off from the scene so completely and become practically forgotten is a proof that the humane policy of the Government towards him and the other Rebel leaders was the only proper one to pursue consistent with the honor and dignity of the nation.

PARIS IN A FERMENT.

On Monday, November 29, the Legislative Body of France convenes, and the irreconcilables will then have an opportunity to demand from the Government its reasons for postponing the meeting from the 26th of October, the so-called constitutional date. Meanwhile Paris is in a ferment over the supplemental elections for members of the Corps Legislatif, which take place to-morrow. Extensive military preparations have been made to guard against any uprising or disturbance; and since there has been no secrecy about the matter, and all Paris is aware of their extent, it is quite probable that the day will pass in an orderly and quiet manner. The most prominent candidate of the opposition is M. Henri Rochefort, who describes himself in his electoral address, which we published yesterday, as the "Socialistic Revolutionary Candidate," thus openly defying the Imperial power and courting still further persecution at its hands. The Emperor, however, has at last adopted a policy of dealing with this man which shows some traits of wisdom. As long as Rochefort was hounded down by the emissaries of the Government, he was formidable; but as soon as he was given permission to return to Paris, and was furnished with a safe conduct by express command of Napoleon, he ceased in a measure to be the political martyr that he had been theretofore, and was deprived, in a corresponding degree, of his capacity for mischief.

The district which M. Rochefort desires to represent in the Corps Legislatif is the First Circumscription, and his only formidable opponent, so far as we have noticed, is M. Terme, the editor of the *Peuple Francais*, and a brother of the Government deputy of the same name. Ever since Rochefort's return to the capital he has been made the recipient of almost daily ovations, the Government quietly looking on, but not interfering in the least either with him or his admirers. That he will be elected there can be but little doubt, and his entrance into the Corps Legislatif will be the signal for a malicious assault upon the Imperial regime. It depends altogether upon the policy adopted by the Government as to whether or not he will prove as formidable an antagonist upon the floor of the chamber as he was in his sanctum during the early publication of *La Lanterne*. If a policy of repression is adopted, Rochefort will again become a political martyr, and a thorn in the side of the Emperor; but if full vent is given to his discontent, and the curb applied only when he passes entirely beyond the limits of forbearance, his antagonism will avail nothing more than that of any of the decided opposition members.

In addition to the excitement attending the approaching opening of the session and the uproar caused by the elections, the rumors of contemplated Cabinet changes have tended to stir up the excitable Parisians to an unusual degree. For some time past it has been thought that the Emperor was about to make a show of sincerity in his professions of reform by calling into his Cabinet M. Emile Ollivier, and a cable despatch dated yesterday gives currency to the rumor that two prominent and unequivocal members of the Third party would enter the Cabinet with him. But immediately on top of this rumor comes the authoritative announcement in the *Journal Officiel* that there is no foundation in these rumors of contemplated Cabinet changes, an announcement that must be regarded as settling the question, until the session of the Legislative Body is fairly under way, at least. Napoleon is still too firmly wedded to his passion for personal government to yield, until he is pressed to the wall.

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

The Cuban Junta at New York have issued a document which they certify to be a correct and faithful translation of the constitution adopted by their co-revolutionists in April last at Guimaro, the provisional capital of the proposed Cuban Republic. It has at least the merit of brevity, as it would scarcely fill half a column of The Telegraph. It practically vests nearly all the powers of government in a House of Representatives, for to that body, which is to remain in perpetual session until the termination of the war with Spain, is left the election of the President and General-in-Chief and other leading executive officers, as well as the "power to dismiss from office any functionary they have appointed." The government thus contemplated rather resembles that established by the Continental Congress in this country during the Revolution than the present Government of the United States; and although it may possibly serve temporary purposes, it is not well calculated to secure tranquillity and order in time of peace. It has the fault of all the republican constitutions of France—a single Assembly—and by its jealous theoretical restrictions of executive power, it helps to pave the way for a usurper.

Contradictory statements have been circulated from time to time in regard to the action of the patriots about slavery and religion. It now appears by the publication of the Junta that the following article relating to the first-named subject has been adopted:—

"XXV. All the inhabitants of the Republic of Cuba are absolutely *free*."

This, though satisfactory as far as it goes, is exceedingly brief. Practically only a small percentage of the Cuban slaves have been emancipated, and the constitutional clause, although direct and emphatic, descends to no details. Its chief value consists in the fact that the insurrectionary leaders proclaim themselves abolitionists.

The clause in regard to religion is as follows:—

"XXVIII. The House of Representatives shall not abridge the freedom of religion, nor of the press, nor of public meetings, nor of education, nor of petition, nor any inalienable right of the people."

Here, too, an advance step has also been apparently made, but in the present state of Cuba it will require much positive legislation, as well as a mere negation of powers, to secure to Protestants the same freedom of worship which Catholics enjoy in Protestant countries.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH

AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 6,
Subject—"Circumstances."
MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 13,
Subject—"Habit."
HENRY WARD BEECHER,
Subject not yet announced,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 1.
HORACE GREELEY,
"The Woman Question,"
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22.

These Lectures will be delivered in the Academy of Music, on the days named, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association of Philadelphia.

Tickets for the course of four lectures will be sold at Duffield Ashmead's Bookstore, No. 724 Chesnut street, on Tuesday, November 30. Single Tickets on Wednesday, December 1. Reserved Seats—Course Tickets, $2·50; Single Tickets, 75c.; Family Circle, 50c. [11 20 24 27 29

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A CAPITAL INVESTMENT,
with
GOOD SECURITY
AGAINST MISHAPS,
May now be made in
WINTER SUITS
Of Melton Silk Mixtures of Cheviots.
WINTER SUITS
Of Plaid, Stripe, and Diagonal Cassimeres.
WINTER SUITS
With Double-Breasted Walking Jacket.
WINTER SUITS
For Evening Dress, ready for immediate use.
AT
JOHN WANAMAKER'S
CHESNUT STREET
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, [11 26
Nos. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET.

☞ THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINQUISHED the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Hot Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintendending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO.
Nov. 19, 1869. 11 19 3t

The undersigned have this day entered into partnership, under the name and style of WISTAR & BOULTON, for the purpose of Heating Buildings of all classes by Steam or Hot Water.
WM. H. WISTAR,
B. W. BOULTON,
11 20 3t No. 227 S. FIFTH Street.

☞ WISTAR & BOULTON,
No. 227 S. FIFTH Street,
HEATING
BY
STEAM OR HOT WATER
Plans Pipe cut to order.
Laundries and Culinary Apparatus fitted up. 11 20 2t

☞ THE FIRM OF LEVERING, DAVIS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. LEVERING, Jr.
JOHN LEVERING, Jr.
WILLIAM DAVIS.
11 20 3t* HENRY LINCK.

☞ ALUMNI GIRARD COLLEGE.—THE ceremony of unveiling the statue erected to the memory of graduates killed in the war, will take place WEDNESDAY, November 24, 1869, at 2½ P. M. The Board of Directors cordially invite all Graduates to be present.
Badges to be worn.
It* A. S. PRITCHARD,
Secretary Alumni.

☞ PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS against
THE
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES,
of Philadelphia,
are requested to present them for settlement to
EZRA LUKENS,
Treasurer Republican Invincibles,
Treasury Building (second story), LIBRARY Street, above Fourth. It

CLOTHING.

Where Shall We Buy our Clothes?

Where do all the people go
When November breezes blow?
Breezes make them shiver so:
Go to
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

Where do all good people swarm
Seeking clothes to keep them warm
'Gainst the cold November storm?
Swarm to
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

Where do all good people crowd,
Buying clothes of which they're proud,
"Bargains! Bargains!" crying loud?
Crowd to
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S!

Cold winter is upon us! UPON US! UPON US!
We will put upon our backs
The elegant Beaver Overcoats,
The substantial Chinchilla Overcoats,
The Astrachan Cloth Overcoats,
The Arctic Hunter's Overcoats,

All made out of the best materials, at the lowest prices at which it is possible for clothes to be made. Don't be afraid, but join the crowd of good people hurrying to the

Great Brown Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
No. 900 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
Invite special attention to their HANDSOME STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 9 18 3mrp

OGDEN & HYATT,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
No. 815 ARCH STREET.
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF CHOICE GOODS.
TERMS MODERATE. 9 16 thstu3mrp

THE CHESNUT STREET
One-price Clothing House,
NO. 609 CHESNUT ST., ABOVE SIXTH.
COMPLETE NEW FALL STOCK.
LARGE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT.
PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
STRICTLY ONE PRICE. [9 25 stuth3m
PERRY & CO.

DRY GOODS.

THE NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

TRASK & WHITING

HAVE REFITTED STORE,
Nos. 39 and 41 North EIGHTH Street,
Between Market and Arch streets,
(Formerly Lang's,)
And are now offering to the ladies of Philadelphia a large and entirely new stock of

DRY GOODS.

We enumerate a few of the Special Bargains:—

500 dozen Ladies' All-linen Hemstitch Handkerchiefs, wide hems, 25 cents, worth 50 cents.
7-8 All-linen Loom Table Damask, at 46 cents.
8-4 Half Bleached do., at 75 cents.
8-4 All-linen extra heavy Double Satin Damask, at $1·12.
36-inch Dice Huckaback Towels, extra heavy, at 25 cents.
Extra Heavy Quality Towels, at 12½c.
Extra All-linen Table Napkins, at $1·37½ per dozen.
Heavy Canton Flannels, at 12½ cents.
Yard-wide Extra Heavy Shaker Flannels, at 50 cents.
2000 Yards New Style Delaines, at 15 cents, same as sold at 25 cents in other stores.

HOSIERY.

Ladies', Misses', and Gents', in all Varieties.

50 dozen Bleached and Brown Balbriggan Hose, extra long top, at 62½c.
100 dozen Merino Hose, at 12½ cents.
200 dozen Bleached and Brown Fleeced do., at 31 cents.
Rochdale Super Extra Blankets, All-wool, at $4·50 per pair.

GLOVES OF ALL KINDS.

We sell the EMPRESS KID GLOVES at 87½ cents per pair, which is a better Glove than is sold in other stores at $1·00. All sizes and colors.
Also, the best $2·00 Kid Glove at $1·62½, in black, colors, and all sizes, every pair warranted.
A full line of DRESS GOODS, in all the new and desirable fabrics.
A full line of MOURNING GOODS, in the popular varieties, at less than the usual prices.

IN BLACK SILKS

We offer special inducements, being imported expressly for us. We warrant them free from imperfection, and not to crack or break, and of unusual durability.

Our connections with EASTERN MANUFACTURERS are such that we can offer all DOMESTIC GOODS at WHOLESALE PRICES, and in many cases at lower rates than other RETAILERS PAY FOR THEIR GOODS.

Our Customers will please bear in mind that in buying our Goods they are paying but a SINGLE PROFIT between the MANUFACTURER and the CONSUMER.

Believing that the **ONE-PRICE SYSTEM** is the only honorable one, we shall adhere to it in all cases. **NO ARTICLE** allowed to be misrepresented; and any article not proving **AS** represented can be returned.

TRASK & WHITING
NEW STORE,
Nos. 39 and 41 N. EIGHTH St.,
17 ws2t rp PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA.

ITS
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Free of Government Tax,
At 95 and Accrued Interest.

This road runs through the richest and most thickly settled portion of this magnificent State, and is the only link wanting to connect St. Louis and St. Paul by a direct line, 147 miles shorter than any other.

It runs through the great coal fields of Southern Iowa to the North, where coal is indispensable and must be carried.

It runs *from* the great lumber regions of the North, through a district of country which is destitute of this prime necessity.

It does not run through a wilderness, where it would wait for years for a population to give it business, but through a tier of counties which are now producing about twenty million bushels of grain, most of which is freight for railroads.

Forty-five miles are just finished, and the Superintendent reports that on the portion open for business the net earnings are more than the interest liabilities.

Sixty miles more are graded, and a million and a half of dollars have already been expended on the work.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and bonds can be issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile, or only half the amount upon some other roads. Special security is provided for the principal and for the payment of interest.

First mortgages upon most railroads are the very safest investments, and, so far as we can learn, there is not a single completed line in the Northwest which is not only paying its interest, but a good dividend upon its stock.

The immense grain and other freights to be carried away, and the domestic supplies to be brought in, ensure a profitable business.

First Mortgage Bonds for so small an amount upon a road running through such a rich and already well-settled part of Iowa, can well be recommended as a perfectly safe as well as very profitable investment. At the present rate they pay about ten per cent. on the investment. Over $400,000 have already been taken by the Company's officers and others interested in the exterprise. Pamphlets, with map, may be obtained, and subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.,
BOWEN & FOX,
Merchants' Exchange Building,

And in New York at THE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 32 PINE Street, at the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 44 WALL Street, and at HOWES & MACY'S, No. 30 WALL Street.

Pamphlets sent by mail on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK,
11 13 stuth1m4p TREASURER.

DREXEL & CO.
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & Co., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 10 4

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

BEING DESIROUS OF REDUCING STOCK,
I have concluded to offer
A VERY ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
At lower prices than the same quality can be bought for elsewhere.

Now is the time to buy, in anticipation of the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
Fine Watches and Chains,
Sleeve Buttons and Studs,
Amethyst Studs,
Engagement Rings, Etc.,
Diamond Rings and Studs.

Compare prices, and satisfy yourself.

JOHN C. KELLEY'S
WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE,
No. 33 SOUTH EIGHTH STREET,
11 6 stuth2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
AND DEALERS IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
21 mws5rp
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STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS,
11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

WINES.

WINES.
Great Reductions in Prices.
Very Choice Dry Amontillado.
ALSO,
Pale, Delicate and Rich Fruity Sherries,
Imported and for sale at prices greatly reduced.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION
BY
WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

ASTRACHANS.
ASTRACHANS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
VELVET CLOTHS.
BEAVERS.
BEAVERS.
CHINCHILLAS.
CHINCHILLAS.
VELVETEENS.
VELVETEENS. [11 9 1mrp
FUR BACK BEAVERS.
FUR BACK BEAVERS.

NEW CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE.
FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
S. E. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

Our stock is now complete, with a large assortment of GOODS embracing all varieties in our line, bought entirely for cash at lowest prices, and which we will sell at a very small advance.

Ladies' Cloakings.
IMPERIAL PLAIDS, from $1·75 upwards.
VELVET BEAVERS, CARACULLAS,
VELVETEENS, CHINCHILLAS,
ASTRACHANS, FANCY CLOTHS.
WATERPROOFS, PLAIDS, STRIPES AND MIXTURES, from $1·00 upwards.

Men's and Boys' Wear.
ALL-WOOL CASSIMERES, from 75 cents upwards.
PLAID CASSIMERES, SCOTCH CHEVIOTS.
ENGLISH MELTONS, FROSTED BEAVERS.
CLOTHS AND DOESKINS, CORDUROYS AND SATINETS
FUR BEAVERS, CHINCHILLA BEAVERS.
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

FRIES, MALSEED & HAWKINS,
11 5 stuths2m S. E. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET

631 CHESNUT STREET.
EDWARD LAFOURCADE, IRWIN & CO.
PREPARATORY TO
REMOVAL,
OFFER THEIR STOCK OF
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
And all descriptions of Piece Goods for
MEN'S WEAR,
AT [11 17 6t4p
Greatly Reduced Prices.

CLOTH HOUSE.
JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,
Are now receiving new styles of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
VELVET CORDS,
BEAVER CLOTHS,
VELVETEENS,
And all styles of goods adapted to Men's and Boys wear. [3 28 6
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!!

WM. D. ROGERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDER,
Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT St.

TOMATOES.

CANS LARGE AND FULL.
The finest in quality and style ever offered.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS.
Factory and Farms, Cumberland county, Md.
WHOLESALE AGENCY,
No. 45 NORTH WATER STREET.
11 17 1mrp REEVES & PARVIN.

ST. MARY'S, CHESNUT HILL, PHILADELPHIA.—A person calling himself JOHN M. MORIARTY says he is my relative, passing occasionally as my nephew or cousin. I declare that this person is not related to me in any way; he is not even an acquaintance.
It* P. E. MORIARTY, D. D

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Forrest as "Richelieu."

Mr. Forrest's ideas of comedy are exceedingly crude, and he is about as competent to express humor as an elephant is to dance a polka. He has obtained the impression somehow that there was a comic, or at least a humorous, side to "Richelieu's" character, and in his performance of the part he endeavors to show it to his audience by giving a deep, prolonged, and emphatic grunt every time he plumps down into a chair, and as this is pretty often, Mr. Forrest contrives to put a good deal of his own peculiar fun into the performance. The audience always laughs when Mr. Forrest grunts, and so he probably imagines that his comedy is a success. Really, however, one of his very finest personations is made utterly ridiculous by such an exhibition of excessive bad taste. "Richelieu," next to "King Lear," is Mr. Forrest's very finest personation, and barring the grunting and groaning, it is a grand and impressive picture.

Bulwer's *Richelieu* is not a first-rate play, according to the standard of Shakespeare and the older dramatists, but it is a first-rate acting play according to the modern ideas on the subject. With considerable clap-trap and factitious brilliancy, it gives a really consistent and careful dramatic portrait of a character worth drawing well. It is not a matter of much consequence whether exact justice is done to the Richelieu of history, so long as the general outlines are followed, and the dramatist presents to us a life-like and vivid image of the man as he imagines him to have been. The artist in such cases as this has a right to make use of the license of his art to heighten the lights and deepen the shades, if necessary in order to give due tone to his picture.

Mr. Booth's "Richelieu" will always be more valuable as a careful, intelligent, and artistic effort in the line of realistic art than that of Mr. Forrest. Booth dresses the part admirably, and his personation is made up of innumerable minute details that, indeed, at times interfere somewhat with the effect of the performance as a whole. Mr. Forrest, on the contrary, grasps the main ideas of the character, and portrays them with bold, vigorous, and decided touches that inspire the imagination of his audience far more than the more exact and careful rendering of the part by Mr. Booth. There is a grandeur, a dignity, and a power of intellect that rise superior to the infirmities of age in the "Richelieu" of Mr. Forrest that cannot be equalled by Mr. Booth, or indeed by any actor that has attempted the part. It is the "King Lear" and the "Richelieu" of Mr. Forrest that those who have studied his acting, especially during his later years, will remember with the fondest regards, and as impressive personations of great dramatic creations they are not likely to be equalled in our day.

Carl Wolfsohn's First Matinee.

Mr. Wolfsohn's idea of devoting each one of his matinees for the present season to the interpretation of a single master, is an excellent one. In this manner admirers of the best music can become better acquainted with the peculiarities of style of the different composers than in any other, and it is chiefly as educators of the public taste that these entertainments are valuable. They appeal to a critical public and they cultivate an appreciation of the higher class of music that cannot be otherwise than beneficial.

The matinee given yesterday at the Foyer of the Academy of Music was devoted to the interpretation of Beethoven, and the performance was very superior in every respect. Four compositions of this master were given in excellent style by Mr. Wolfsohn, with the assistance of Messrs. Hennig and Kopta. The second matinee will be given on December 17, and will be devoted to Schubert's works.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC *La Juive* was not given last evening because some of the music had been mislaid, and the management was obliged to substitute the *Magic Flute*. In order to compensate in some degree for the disappointment occasioned by the change of programme, it has been decided to extend the season for a few nights more, and *La Juive* will be brought out some time next week with a more perfect orchestra than the one that has given so much dissatisfaction during the present week.

At the matinee to-day *Fra Diavolo* will be performed, and *Faust* is announced for this evening.

AT THE CHESNUT the drama of *The Workmen of New York* will be performed this evening, with *Robert Macaire* as an afterpiece.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *Waiting for the Verdict* and the farce of *Little Toddlekins* will be given this afternoon, and this evening *The Octoroon* and *Robert Macaire*.

AT THE ARCH *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an attractive minstrel performance will be given this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE an amusing programme of Ethiopian comicalities will be offered this evening.

AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS the living curiosities from Barnum's will exhibit this afternoon and evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

CITY ITEMS.

OUR PRICES FOR MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS' *Fall Clothing guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed all purchasers in every respect, or the sale cancelled and the money refunded.*

STYLE, FIT, AND WORKMANSHIP *of our Ready-made Garments superior to any stock of Ready-made Goods in Philadelphia.*

ALSO, CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of Goods in the Piece, to be made up to order in the best and finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth Streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—List of English Ironstone China Dinner Set for $18, containing:—
12 DINNER PLATES.
12 SOUP PLATES.
12 BREAKFAST, DESSERT OR TEA PLATES.
12 SAUCE PLATES.
1 OVAL SOUP TUREEN, STAND AND LADLE.
1 OVAL SAUCE TUREEN, STAND AND LADLE.
1 SAUCE BOAT.
4 OVAL COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
2 UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
4 MEAT DISHES, ASSORTED SIZES.
1 SALAD OR FRUIT BOWL.
1 COVERED BUTTER DISH, WITH DRAINER.
1 PICKLE SHELL.
1 WATER PITCHER.
12 TEA CUPS (WITH HANDLES), AND
12 SAUCERS.
All the above pieces best quality White Stone China for $18, packed free of charge. All orders by mail promptly attended to. Goods shipped to any address, payable on delivery, with express charges.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—List of English Ironstone China Dinner Set for $10, containing:—
12 DINNER PLATES.
12 SOUP PLATES.
12 BREAKFAST, DESSERT, OR TEA PLATES.
1 COVERED SOUP TUREEN.
2 COVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
2 UNCOVERED VEGETABLE DISHES.
1 COVERED BUTTER DISH, WITH DRAINER.
1 PICKLE SHELL.
3 MEAT DISHES, ASSORTED SIZES.
12 SAUCE PLATES.
1 WATER PITCHER.
1 SAUCE TUREEN AND STAND.
12 TEACUPS (WITHOUT HANDLES), AND 12 SAUCERS.
The above set, best quality White Stone China, for $10.
KERR'S China Hall, No. 1218 Chesnut street.

KERR'S CHINA HALL.—
NOW OPENING,
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
PARIS, VIENNA, ENGLISH, AND BOHEMIAN FANCY GOODS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
GLOVE, JEWEL, AND HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
"BRONZES," "SWISS CARVED WOOD,"
"PARIAN," "JARDINIERES,"
"MAJOLICA," "ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,"
"CARD STANDS," "SCENT BOTTLES," ETC.,
ALL ENTIRELY NEW AND CHOICE GOODS
NOT TO BE FOUND ELSEWHERE,
RANGING IN PRICE
FROM THE LOWEST TO THE MOST EXPENSIVE.
JAS. K. KERR & BRO.,
CHINA HALL,
No. 1218 CHESNUT STREET.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

THERE WAS A TIME, and not very long ago, either, when sewing machines, with all their acknowledged utility, were among the luxuries of social life. That time has passed by unmistakably; and to-day the best beloved coadjutor of the presiding genius of every well-ordered household is the sewing machine.

The many different designs manufactured and presented to the public for favor, each and every one claiming superior merits in itself, leaves a difficult problem for the purchaser to decide which of the numerous machines is the best adapted to their particular wants. A sewing machine to be used in sewing upon fabrics that are incident to a family should possess facilities to perform its work with as little trouble to the operator as possible, and also perform the work so that the fabrics, after being washed, will not draw and pucker, as is too often the case in work made up on the majority of sewing machines. There is scarcely a person, who having performed work on the sewing machine, or having had sewing made upon sewing machines, but will bear us testimony that they have experienced the very disagreeable fact of having their garments drawn and puckered after washing. This in itself is certainly an interesting subject, and we are sure after a careful examination that the most skeptical will join us in our honest expressions in favor of the universal favorite, the celebrated Grover & Baker Elastic Stitch Machine, possessing, as it does, all of the requisite merits of the best family machine: it is individually alone, and the only make that will perform a perfect seam upon fabrics frequently washed, and leave the fabrics perfectly smooth and even after washing. Beside the great advantage of its "elastic stitch," these machines perform a much greater variety of sewing with the least adjustment of any machine made. *The only machine that will make a hem from the sixteenth of an inch in width to a yard in width, and turn the hem either side up without previously basting of the hem.* The felling made upon these machines is smoother and softer than any other. Hemstitching is faultless. The Friller for gathering is perfect. The Tucker acknowledged the best in use. Its embroidery is beautiful, and made upon no other machine, using both threads direct from the spool, and requiring no rewinding. The only machine made that fastens its threads by its own operations. These machines are on exhibition at the Company's elegant salesrooms, No. 730 Chesnut street. The terms offered purchasers are as liberal as at any sewing machine establishment in the city. A call will satisfy the purchaser of the truth of our statements.

SUNNYSIDE—ORIGINAL FIRE-PLACE STOVE AND WARM-AIR FURNACE COMBINED.—The only Fire-Place Stove ever invented that will warm the room in which it is situated. All others fail in that particular.

We have embodied in THE SUNNYSIDE all the LATEST and BEST-KNOWN PRINCIPLES of consuming coal with ECONOMY, and have discarded all the numerous imperfections that are being used in the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters.

THE SUNNYSIDE will produce MORE WARM AIR with LESS FUEL than any other Stove, and is acknowledged, by all who are using them, to be SUPERIOR IN EVERY PARTICULAR to the Baltimore and New York Fire-Place Heaters, which they had heretofore used.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentations in regard to THE SUNNYSIDE, but call and examine it, and see the large number of testimonials from those who have them in use, which will convince any person of its superiority to all others, at the Warming and Ventilating Warerooms of
GEORGE P. SHOCH & CO.,
No. 333 N. Second street.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT
ARE THE
NEW STYLE
ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS
OF
CARE'S FINISHED MELTON,
MADE BY
CHARLES STOKES,
No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

GLU-ENE! GLU-ENE!! GLU-ENE!!—It will mend Furniture, Crockery, in fact anything about your house.
A. L. WILLIAMS,
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania: Depot at No. 14 N. Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale by druggists, stationers, and the trade generally.

GEORGE A. PRINCE & CO.'S ORGANS AND MELODEONS, with improvements exclusively our own, covered by TEN PATENTS. Prices from $60 to $900. The oldest and largest manufactory in the world. 45,000 instruments now in use. For Catalogues and Price Lists, address Buffalo, N. Y., or Chicago, Ill., or
S. T. GORDON, New York,
JAMES BELLAK, Philadelphia.

ASTONISHING how they can sell goods so cheap at GAY'S China Palace, No. 1022 Chesnut street.
Best Stone China Tea Set, 50 pieces, $5·00.
" " " Dining Set, 97 pieces, $9·50.
" " " Toilet Set, $2·50.
" " " Dining plates, per doz., $1.
" " " Cups and Saucers, per set, twelve pieces, 45c.
And fancy goods at prices to astonish the initiated.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma, and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. Wilbor, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to recreate where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust. It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court street, Boston. Sold by all Druggists.

THE DEMAND TELLS THE STORY.—From all directions orders for PHALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR come pouring in. All the noxious Dyes, etc., go down before it. A year hence they will be unmarketable. The ladies say it is as pleasant to use as a perfumed toilet water, and it is as transparent as crystal. Nothing else reproduces so perfectly the original hue of the hair.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE.
(Easy Terms.)
Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

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The young men of Philadelphia and adjacent towns, and all who like to be WELL DRESSED, should see the following articles:—
THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.
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THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.
THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.
These are ELEGANT and NOT EXPENSIVE Goods, and our house has a large assortment.
Note, our Pants are cut in three styles:—
☞ 1. *"TIGHT."*
☞ 2. *"MEDIUM."*
☞ 3. *"LARGE."*
People who want to save buying Overcoats should see the
HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.
HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.
HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.
Others will prefer
OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.
OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.
OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.
PLEASE NOTICE.—We are receiving daily fresh instalments from our workrooms, elegant goods made under our own supervision, and our assortment will be kept up, notwithstanding our immense sales. We take a pride in having the BEST Stock (both of Men's and Boys' Clothing) AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST.
Forty-five cutters and one thousand hands are still actively engaged to replenish our counters. A visit will verify this any day between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Our force of salesmen is large, so as to afford every facility to customers, whether looking or buying.
☞ *The New Goods just receiving are:—*
FALL OVERCOATS, from $7·75 to $25.
ALL KINDS OF HEAVY OVERCOATS.
INDISPENSABLE SUITS.
STREET JACKETS.
FANCY OVERSACKS.
STYLISH CHESTERFIELDS.
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YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SUITS.
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CHILDREN'S FANCY OVERCOATS.
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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

JET GOODS, NEWEST STYLES, DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street 9 16 sw

MARRIED.

CHEW—FITZGERALD.—On the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. V. D. Reed, Mr. WALTER WESLEY CHEW, of Philadelphia, to Miss LIZZIE R. FITZGERALD, daughter of the Hon. Wilson Fitzgerald, of Camden.

JOHNSON—WENTON.—On the 8th instant, by Rev. Henry Badger, at the residence of the bride's parents, CHARLES E. JOHNSON, of Philadelphia, and REBECCA P., eldest daughter of Daniel Wenton, of Delaware.

DIED.

CAVENDER.—On Third-day morning, the 16th instant, at Brewer Mine, S. C., JOHN H. CAVENDER, in the 26th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of Thomas G. Parrish, No. 44 N. Twentieth street, on First-day afternoon, the 21st instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill.

COPE.—On the 18th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN COPE, wife of Henry Cope, and daughter of the late Elias and Elizabeth Peak, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the Rosary of St. Philip's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1325 Moyamensing avenue, on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

COTTMAN.—On Friday morning, the 19th instant, WILLIAM COTTMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Jenkintown, Montgomery county, Pa., on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Hattaville Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be at Jenkintown Station to meet the friends of the family on the arrival of the 8·45 train from Philadelphia.

DURAR.—On the 18th instant, at Greenbank, Burlington, N. J., suddenly, of disease of the heart, SOPHRONIA W., wife of Enoch Durar.

Funeral to leave Burlington, N. J., by cars on Tuesday morning, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends will meet at the office of William H. Moore, No. 505 Arch street, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

SHEDAKER.—On the 18th instant, HENRY G. SHEDAKER, in the 50th year of his age.

His male friends, also Franklin Lodge, No. 42, K. of P., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, Benjamin H. Shedaker, No. 926 N. Eighth street, below Girard avenue, on Sunday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

WEBB.—On the morning of the 17th instant, ANN, relict of the late John Webb, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, John Webb, No. 826 Spring Garden street, on Monday morning, the 22d instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Roudalson's Cemetery.

YOUNG.—On the 18th inst., SARAH JANE YOUNG, in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her brother's residence, No. 1006 S. Eighteenth street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mt. Moriah Cemetery.

What More Acceptable Christmas Present to a loving Wife or Sister than a Policy of Life Insurance in

THE PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PHILADELPHIA,

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AFTER PAYING LOSSES TO THE AMOUNT OF **$1,200,000.** 11 19 ws8trp

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With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
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WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES.
ORANGES, RAISINS
ALMONDS, CITRON,
CURRANTS, LEMONS.
CANNED GOODS OF ALL KINDS.

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No. 1204 CHESNUT STREET,

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ELEGANT SHADES at $1·00 and $1·25 per pair.
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Every pair warranted. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.

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The Balance of an Importer's Stock of

Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves,

300 DOZEN at $1·45 PER PAIR.

This is by far the greatest bargain ever offered in Philadelphia in
KID GLOVES.
Every pair guaranteed genuine Paris kid.
ALSO,
Our whole stock of

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GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED ON EIGHTH STREET,
To make room for our largely increasing
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50 cent Plaid Poplin, 37½c.
62 cent Plaid Poplins, 50c.
87 cent Plaid Poplins, 65c.
$1 50 Siam yard wide, 1·25.
65 cent All-Wool Poplins, 50c.
75 cent All-Wool Poplins, 62c.
87 cent All-Wool Poplins, 65c.
$1·25 Silk Rolled Poplins, 80c.
$1 50 Silk Rolled Poplins, 1·25.
$1·75 Silk Rolled Poplins, 1·37½.
$2 Silk Rolled Corded Poplins, $1·75.
$20 Lyons Velvet at $17 per yard.
50 cent Roubaix Poplins, 37½ cents.
75 cent Mixed Double Fold, 50 cents.
75 cent All-Wool Delaine, 50 cents.
$2 Black Silks, $1·75.
$2·25 Black Silks, $1·87½.
$2·50 Black Silks, $2.
$2·75 Black Silks, $2·25.
BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.
$8·50 Double Shawls, $6·50.
$9·00 Double Shawls, $7·00.
$10·00 Double Shawls, $7·50.
$6·00 Stripe Shawls, $4·50.
$5·00 Plaid Shawls, $3·75.
$5·00 Arab Shawls, $3·25.
$1·50 Blue-Black Velveteen, $1·25.
$2·00 Blue Black Velveteen, $1·50.
$3·75 Blue-Black Velveteen, $2·50.
NOTION DEPARTMENT.
Ladies' Fleecy lined Gloves, 38c.
Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' Two-buttoned Gloves, 50.
Merino Fleeced Gloves, 25c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50c., 75c., to $1.
Gents' Merino Drawers and Shirts, 75c., $1, 1·25.
Ladies' Merino Underwear, $1, 1·25, to 1·50.
Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
La Belle Kid Gloves, $1 25
"Bartley" Kids, $1·38.
Men's Kid Gloves, $1·25, 1·50, and 2·00.

A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,
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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish, RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOUTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p5

CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN,
DELAWARE TERRAPIN,
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
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V. WITH THE YAM-EATERS. By Stephen Rowers.
VI. THE EAST: HOW I ENTERED AND HOW I LEFT IT.
VII. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. A Novel. Part XII. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
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FRANKLIN and SPRING GARDEN
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Have Removed to their
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Cloaks, Sacques, Walking Suits, Black and Colored Dress Silks, French and British Dress Goods, Paisley and French Long and Square SHAWLS, Wool and Stripe SHAWLS, Cloaking Cloths, Velveteens, Linens, Damasks, White Goods, Flannels, Domestics, Laces, Embroideries, Ties, Scarfs and Sashes, Hosiery, Gloves and Underwear, etc. etc.
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GREEN AND BLUE PLAIDS
FOR
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BLUE AND GREEN PLAID CLOTHS.
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Also, BRIGHT PLAID POPLINS,
BRIGHT PLAID SERGES.
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Good Black Silks, at $2, $2·25, $2·50, $2·75, $3, up to $3·50.
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A few lots, auction goods, at $2·25, $3, and $4·50 a pair; very cheap.
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WILL SELL TO-DAY,
Lyons Velvets, All Silk,
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SPLENDID GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.
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Last week, $2·75, now $2·00; last week, $3, now $1·50.
ALL-WOOL SERGES AND POPLINS,
MARKED DOWN 20 PER CENT
Stock of DRESS GOODS must be closed out by December 15, to effect which, prices have all been marked down.
Call and examine. Prices and goods guaranteed.
11 20 stu2t§ C. H. HAMRICK & CO.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
ARE OPENING
European Novelties,
Bridal Silver Wares,
Diamonds,
Choice Gems of Art,
10 20 tastu2p IN BRONZE.

PLATED GOODS
OF THE
FINEST QUALITY
AT THE LOWEST RATES,
AT
No. 804 CHESNUT ST., SECOND FLOOR,
BY
A. H. ROGERS.
We are daily receiving from our Factory, in Connecticut, the latest styles of Goods, of all patterns, from Rogers Brothers, and "Meriden Britannia Co.'s" manufactories.
Triple-Plated Silverware,
Suitable for
BRIDAL GIFTS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, Second Floor.
11 20 1m A. H. ROGERS.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,
No. 707 CHESNUT Street.
China,
Glass, and
Fancy Goods.
11 16 tuths1mrp
Special Attractions in Holiday Goods.

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. (11 17 3m

DEAFNESS

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics and a Salad for Small Salaries.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCI.

Gems from Amsterdam.

Not having found it convenient to attend the Amsterdam Exhibition himself, the Series Editor requested sundry of his friends who purposed visiting it to bring him over some specimens of Dutch industry, and present them to him as small tokens of respect and esteem. Up to this writing he is sorry to say that he has been favored with two rarities only; but these are so remarkable that, with his customary generosity, he instantly bestows them on the universe.

The first is an advertisement of an article to be used by those who are troubled with corns:—

CHIMICAL FILES.

Those files, of the greatest utility, have the property to relieve immediately the disease occasioned by the corns on the feet, and also to cure it.

To obtain that result, it is sufficient, (without any preparation,) to file all the hart part. It has not any danger to bless himself as with the cutting tools, one resents as soon a unaccountable well-being, and by degrees, the corn on the foot disappears entirely.

Do not put the feet in the watter: The more the corn is dry, the better it is to file.

The second is a playbill, the original being of vast size, and splendidly yellow:—

THAT NEW AND ELEGANT
ESTABLISSEMENT

shal be as much comfortable for the strange people, and for strangers who's caming to the International Exhibition. His theater is laing between two beautiful waters, one of the most beautiful open platforms who is beautiful fitted up—one of the most grand gardens with Fountain, musick every day as much you like. The theater that is grand and beautiful, ligthed with gas, get one of the most beautiful platforms, laing bezijds the theater in the water.

The much most grand pieces from OFFENBACH, SUPPE, etc. shall be there every day from the bestes artists.

Them operettes are reourseld with the greatest trouble every day and from the greatest artistes plait up

The INTERTAYMENS are cheap 75 cents, and the BEFORMENS commence at 8 o'clock exsecly

Theater Sneipersdrukkerij van T. A. Visschner
Nes, A. 324 Amsterdam.

Happy Thoughts.

When I go in, Milburd's guests are waiting for their host. Cazell is there, and three other men in evening dress. Cazell knows one of them, but doesn't introduce me to him. We evidently, more or less, consider one another as intruders.

Happy Thought.—To say it's been a nice day.

Some one (elderly gentleman with yellow grey whiskers) says he doesn't think so, "but, perhaps," he adds, sarcastically, "you like rain." Forgot it had been raining. Should like (only he's my senior) to inform him that my observation was only thrown out to give the conversation a start. Pause. Cazell who *might* talk to two of us, doesn't. The third is a gentleman with tight waist, long legs, and a glass in his eye. He manages to pass the time, apparently, by stretching out his legs as far as he can away from him, smoothing him down with both hands, and regarding them critically through his eye-glass. We are all drawn towards him. His smoothing his legs has evidently a mesmeric effect upon us, and we all, at least so it seems to me, begin to take a silent but intense interest in his legs. If we were left there two hours, he would probably become mesmerically mechanical in his movement, and we should all be fixed staring at him in our chairs. (*Note.* Not to forget Mesmerism, under M, in *Typ. Devel.*, vol. vi.) Another old gentleman is shown in by the waiter. He is portly, and enters genially, with his hand out ready to grasp Milburd's. I can't help pitying him when he *doesn't* see Milburd.

Happy Thought.—Respect age—rise. Old fashion and good.

The old gentleman seizes me by the hand. So glad to see me again. "Capital," he says, "not met for an age." I answer that I am delighted to meet him. Wonder to myself where I've seen him before; puzzle, give it up.

"Well," he says, "all well at home?" I answer, "Only pretty well." He is sorry to hear it.

Happy Thought.—To ask him if *he's* all well at home.

"Yes," he says he is, "though Milly isn't," he adds, "quite so well as she might be." I reply "Indeed," thoughtfully, for as I don't know how well Milly might be if she tried, nor who Milly is, I fancy that there must be a mistake. Still if I *ought* to know him, to tell him that I haven't an idea who he is, would be rude—specially from a young man to his senior. Man with eyeglass, in meantime, has lowered himself in easy chair and is stretching out, complacently, farther than ever. (*Note.* Silent Gymnastics.) He is still criticizing his legs favorably, and varying his movements by pulling up his wristbands, which are very wide, long, and come up to his knuckles.

Old gentleman suddenly puts his hand in his pocket and says to me, "Oh, that reminds me, you didn't hear from Martin, did you?" A dilemma for me. Of course I don't know *his* Martin. Shall I say, simply to make a conversation, "Yes or No?"

Happy Thought.—Say the truth. "No."

"Ha!" he exclaims. "Then I must settle with *you*. How much am I in your debt?" This is awkward. It's difficult at this moment to tell him that I never saw him before in all my life, but I am certain of it. If I had any doubt of it, his recollecting a debt to me would put it beyond question, as I shouldn't have lent him anything.

"Well?" he asks, pausing, with his purse in his hand.

Happy Thought.—Tell the truth again.

I commence, "The fact is——"

Milburd enters. He oughtn't to leave his guests. "Ha! Commodore!" he says to the old gentleman, "I'm glad to see you're acquainted."

I explain at once that we're not; and he, putting on his spectacles for the first time (without which the aged mariner is, it appears, as blind as a bat), discovers that he has taken me for Milburd.

Happy Thought.—Aged mariner. Wish I could recollect a quotation. Ought to have something about an albatross at my fingers' ends.

After this, introductions: myself to Commodore Brumsby, Chilvern to me, we are to be travelling companions, Milburd says; whereupon Chilvern and myself both smile vaguely at each other, as if such a notion was too preposterous or absurd. After all, if smiling means nothing (when done in this way), it's better than frowning. (N. B.—Make a note in pocket-book to effect that under A might come important articles on amenities.) After this, myself to Captain Dyngwell, who has risen, and, on being introduced, screws up his glass into one eye, his forehead down on to his glass, and his mouth up on one side, as if undecided whether to scowl or receive me pleasantly. He murmurs something to himself (for me to take up if I like) about something's being "dooced funny," and tries to pull himself out of his coat by tugging at his wristbands. Standing on the rug and stretching the right hand out with a jerk, he catches the elderly gentleman with sandy grey whiskers just behind the ear. Millburd, with admirable presence of mind, introduces them at once.

Happy Thought.—To ask Milburd in a whisper, as we go in to dinner, "What *is* a Commodore?" Milburn returns, also in a whisper, "Don't know."

We all sit down Captain Dyngwell stretching out both his wristbands over the table as if he was imparting a fashionable sort of blessing to the knives, forks, glasses, and napkins. Will I face Milburd? With pleasure if he wishes it; but won't——? "No, no," says Commodore Brumsby, "young 'uns do the work." Chilvern says, gravely, "Yes, sir, you can experimentalize." We are arranged. Milburn at the head; myself, his *vis-a-vis;* on my right the Commodore, on my left the chemist. Captain and Chilvern *vis-a-vis* one another, and there we are. Excellent number, eight. Cazell is on Milburn's right, and there's an empty place for a man who ought to have been there but isn't. None of us care one dump whether he comes or not. No one knows him; he's a "very rising man," says Millburd, whereat one or two of us observe, "Indeed? is he?" and go on with our soup.

Historical Facts.

(Being Extracts from the Celebrated Course of Colwell-Hatchney Lectures, for the Use of Students, and all those whom Providence has blessed with Affluence.)

After writing several books to prove the contrary, I think I may now fairly assert that Gunpowder was unknown to the Romans.

Art was not known to the Greeks. Apelles made a portrait so like somebody that he was obliged to quit the city.

The celebrated poet Tasso obtained his reputation entirely by poems. I mention this as an example of application.

What milk is to the moderns, it was, though perhaps in a less degree, to the ancients. Cows were found in Italy as early as 6 A. M. Also in Carthage, introduced by Ha-Milcar.

The Greeks were a Martial nation. Martial himself, however, was a Roman.

Modern surnames are in most instances derived from Greek originals. Jones is evidently Ion. I can't think of any more instances.

The Uncle of the present Emperor of the French was not the first Napoleon. There were a lot of them before him. Think over this if it has never occurred to you before; and *don't let it occur again.*

ODDS AND ENDS.

A Ducal Privilege.

Mr. Commissioner Winslow has decided, in the case of the Duke of Newcastle, that a Peer of the Realm, not being a trader, is not within the pale of bankruptcy law. It is well everybody should know that a Duke cannot be a bankrupt in law; he can only be bankrupt in fortune, in credit, and in character. He cannot file his schedule; he can only defile his 'scutcheon.

A Case in the Court of Arches.

The Parson of Frome Romish nonsense maintains,
But Parson of Frome notwithstanding remains;
Don't you think there's one letter too many in Frome,
For a parson who teaches the nonsense of Rome?

A Pons Asinorum.

One rather important consideration appears to have been overlooked by the commercial speculators who seriously entertain the idea of throwing a bridge over the Atlantic. Would not such a structure stand a little in the way of the Ocean Fleet?

"Salt is Good."

Mr. Titus Salt is providing eleven acres of park for the people of Saltaire. This is literally being the Salt of the Earth. Honor to a Titus who really increases the Delight of Mankind.

True Thomas Again.

In his story of the "Diamond Necklace"—language brilliant as poor Boehmer's stones—Thomas Carlyle, citing Pope, and adding unto him, saith:—

"*Worth* makes the Man—and Woman."

Doth he not do the latter, at all events, he Parisian husbands?

Denomination by Analogy.

Objection has been made, by certain sympathizers with the sect of parsons named Ritualists, to that word as applied to distinguish that sect. It is possible to conceive one which would be more distinctively definite. This sect appears to be no other than that originally founded by Dr. Pusey. There is a very decided method in their doctrines and practices. Instead, therefore, of Ritualists, suppose we call parsons and persons of this denomination Puseyan Methodists?

Familiar Astronomy.

Are we not growing rather too playful with the heavenly bodies? Here is a book advertised with the title *Half Hours with the Stars*, to be followed, we may certainly expect, by *Twenty Minutes with Comets, Spare Moments with the Aurora Borealis, etc.*

Mark Twain on the Platform.

The brilliant and agreeable essayist who does the lecture reporting for the Boston *Advertiser* thus describes "Mark Twain:"—

Boston had a very novel, if not a very startling sensation last evening, in the shape of a lecture from Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, who is known to fame as the humorist Mark Twain. Known to fame, we say, for who that breathes the vital air in America has not heard of the jumping frog of Calveras county, Californiar? and who has not read of the "new specimen" which Mark Twain made by combining a hawk and a crow in "one neat job?" A company, even greater than that which usually attends the Bureau lectures, assembled in the Music Hall last night with faces primed for merriment, and punctually to the hour Mr. Clemens and Mr. Redpath appeared upon the platform. This was of course, and it was also of course that for fifteen minutes afterwards the speaker's voice should be made inaudible by the rustling and creaking and tramping of the regular crowd of the tardy.

Mark Twain is a very good looking man. He is of medium height and moderately slender build, has light brown hair, a reddish brown moustache, regular features, and a fresh complexion; and he has a queer way of wrinkling up his nose and half closing his eyes when he speaks. The expression of his face is as calm and imperturbable as that of the sphinx. Looking at him you feel it to be an impossibility that he should ever hurry or ever be out of temper, and you might suppose him to be incapable of a joke, if it were not for the peculiar twinkle in his merry eyes. His voice is remarkably light and remarkably dry—like some German wines—and it seems to be modulated to only two keys. His style of speaking is unique to the last degree. It is all of a piece with the quality of his humor, and fits him like a glove. He delivers his sentences without haste, and in a tone of utter indifference, marking the highest waves of his thought only by a strong flavor of nasality, and knowing for the most part only the rising inflection at the beginning, middle and end of his sentences. The rising inflection is not native here, nor is it born in the manner of any of our own speakers. Mr. Dickens first taught us how it might be used to advantage, and Mark Twain, doubtless without borrowing a leaf from Mr. Dickens' note-book, has found out for himself how effective an adjunct it is to humorous speech. In short, the platform manner of Mr. Clemens is the exact reflection in speech of his peculiar style of composition. The fun of both is genuine enough; but the perception of the fun is immeasurably heightened by the apparently serious intention of the general discourse, and at times by an air of half seriousness in the joke itself. The audience gets into a queer state after a while. It knows not what to trust; for while much is meant to be seriously taken, the fun is felt to be the real life of the thing; and yet they never know where the fun will come in. Even when Mr. Clemens has made a really fine period, or introduced a brilliant descriptive passage, he takes pains to turn the affair into a joke at the end. As, for instance, after a very graphic and well-written description of the great volcanic eruption in the Sandwich Islands, delivered with perfect indifference, and almost as if without an effort—he paused for just an instant, and then said in the same passionless tone, "There! I'm glad I've got that volcano off my mind." The manner is a direct resultant of the matter; and the manner of his speech does a great deal for the substance of his discourse. The story "Of our Fellow-Savages in the Sandwich Islands" would not be nearly so funny to read as it is to hear from Mark Twain's lips; though we do not mean to deny that there is a great deal of genuine and irresistible humor in the texture of the discourse. Indeed, we mean to say, distinctly, that the contrary was the fact, and that Mr. Clemens showed himself last night in the character of a very quaint, peculiar, and eminently original humorist. America has produced at least a quintette of genuine humorists, whose produbtions have many of the *indicia* of genius, if they are not wholly inspired by it.

DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

OPENED TO-DAY

SECOND INVOICE

LYONS SILK VELVETS.

NOBILITY QUALITY.

FASHIONABLE PLUSHES.
BEST ASTRACHANS.
EXPENSIVE LONG SHAWLS.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SCARFS.
ROYAL RIBBED POPLINS.
SILK-FACE VELVET POPLINS.
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ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

"Centrally Located,"

(N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden),

Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.

SILKS, SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS,
BLANKETS, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, LINEN GOODS,
KID GLOVES, CORSETS, SKIRTS, HDKFS., ETC.

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EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE,

No. 107 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

Four doors above Arch street:

BONNET RIBBONS,
SASH RIBBONS,
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BONNET VELVETS,
SILKS,
BLACK AND COLORED SATINS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
FEATHERS AND PLUMES,
LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,

All which I offer at the lowest prices.

JULIUS SICHEL,

No. 107 North EIGHTH Street,

9 28 tuths2mrp Four doors above Arch.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

Heavy Grey Twilled Flannels, from 31 to 50 cents.
Fine Grey Flannels for Skirting.
Heavy Twilled Flannels, medicated dye.
White Domet Flannels from 25 to 50 cents.
Good White All-wool Flannels, from 31 to 62½ cts.
Shaker Flannels, in all grades, from 33 cents up.
Fine Ballardvale Flannels in all numbers.
Opera Flannels in all shades.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

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CHAS. F. SIMPSON & BRO.,

Nos. 923 and 924 PINE Street.

Cheap Goods, Bargains.

5 cases yard-wide fine Shirting Musling at 12½c., by piece or yard; this Muslin is worth 16c., and is suited for all kinds of underwear.

Williamsville Muslin 20c. by yard.

All other Muslins as cheap.

Nainsook Plaids at 25 and 31c.

Swiss Stripe Muslins at 16 and 20c.

Nainsook, Cambric, and Swiss Muslins, all grades.

Linen Towellings at 7, 10, 12, and 16c. per yard.

Linen Napkins, cheap.

Linen Table Damask at very low prices.

Bird-eye Nursery Diaper by piece, cheap.

Ballardville and other Flannels, cheap.

Great inducements offered to persons buying Black.

We have a large assortment of Mohairs and Alpaca Poplins, all which were purchased at low prices at the end of the season, and hundreds of our customers have taken advantage of this opportunity to secure cheap goods for the coming fall.

6-4 Water-proof Cloakings only $1 per yard.

Don't forget our fine yard-wide Shirting is only 12½c. per yard.

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THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,

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ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.

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BARGAINS! DESIRABLE! SCARCE!

In addition to a very huge complete stock, we have some attractive bargains in every department. Among them we enumerate a few.

62 cent Wool Poplins.
$1·00 Heavy Tartan Plaids.
$1·25 Silk Poplins.
$1·25 Fancy French Poplins.
75 cent Black Poplins.
$1·00 Black Poplins.
$1·25 Black Ottomans.
$1·00 Black Merinoes.
$6·00 Fine Heavy Blankets.
$2·50 Extra Black Velveteen.
$2·00 Black Caracullas.
$10·00 Black Cloaks.
$6·00 Woollen Long Shawls.
$12·00 Broche Square Shawls.

We invite attention to our BLACK DRESS GOODS. The stock is large, fresh, and down in many instances to gold value.

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

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Will be sold on liberal terms to a responsible purchaser. Property for sale or to rent; 25 by 235 feet.

This is a rare chance for any one desiring to secure one of the most desirable business stands in this city. Stock all first-class, and will be sold at its real valuation. Apply as above. 10 2 2m

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Black Guipure Laces.
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Pointe, Applique, and Valenciennes Handkerchiefs.
French Muslin.
Hamburg Edgings, new designs, very cheap.
Alter Laces, all widths.
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White Coats, Cloaks, and Dresses.
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Hair Bands, Combs, Nets,
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Corsets and Hoop Skirts. 3 6 stuth3

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GENTS' WHITE WOOL SHIRTS,
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MODERN INFIDELITY.

Eloquent Lecture by Rev. Dr. Burns.

Nearly half a century ago, there studied in Oxford two students named John Henry Newman and Francis Newman. They have diverged greatly since that in matters of doctrinal theories. One tampered with the truth. If one stone is removed from the spiritual tabernacle, you endanger the structure. Francis Newman began by doubting the reality of Christ's human nature; then the doctrine of infant baptism: then the doctrine of eternal punishment: and so on step by step to the utter disregard of all spiritual doctrines. Christ and the devil had at last entirely faded from the vision, as he testified himself. Some are capable of being superstitious and some are skeptics. They are diametrically distinct and conflicting. One believes everything; one will believe nothing. Some leap over the way from superstition to infidelity, and in doing so pass over the golden mean of genuine Christianity. During the French revolution the robbers of public opinion were at work, and reason, under the guise of a miserable character, rose to assert her supremacy. In all countries of Continental Europe it is true that public opinion oscillates between the two extremes of superstition and skepticism. Those who leave superstition go over to the other extreme. Deism and Pantheism are offshoots from the true position. Deism hails Christ as a great reformer, raised up at a good time to dispel the gloom of the age. The morality of the Bible is admitted, but the doctrines are considered too much of a superstition. It admires the beauty of virtue and the characteristics of genius.

Pantheism advocates the theory of the universality of the presence of God. It finds God nowhere, when it assumes that He is everywhere. It assumes a spiritual and a material form. Man is God intoxicated: he is impregnated with the Spirit of God. The Pantheist marks not the hand that guides the universe, and rules the laws of the nations of the spheres.

Atheism is bold and unblushing, but mild in its purposes. To say that there is no God is the part of a fool, and not the result of true philosophy. If we know all the agents in the universe except one, that may be God; if a man does not know that all things have been done by some known power, some one act may have been done by God.

It is not positively asserted that God does not exist, but they say they are not satisfied with the evidences in existence. The species of Deism we most dread is that which wears the mask of Christianity. Sometimes Christ is held up as a model of perfection.

Francis Newman accuses Him of being an impostor. His book has already gone through several editions, and has many attractions for young men of the present day. He says Christ rushed on death to save living to be proven an impostor. He accuses Him of being improperly prepared to act the part he attempted.

The fence reared by the Divine hand around the real truth is rudely torn down, and the adventurers wickedly trample down the truth. They boast of Paine as one of the great leaders who, they say, walked up and down the garden, and laid waste the trees planted by Divine hands. They hope to gain the same notoriety as he did. They are failures, for all the blows they strike to lop off a branch recoils and strikes them with redoubled force. It is strange that he should have declared the tree of the Lord's planting not less strong, because it had been lopped all over. They forgot that God is a being, and rules the universe. For God to countenance the destruction of the Canaanites makes him to look in their eyes the most hideous of beings, and they profess not to believe. They believe he dotes indiscriminately on all human beings.

When a child begins to talk we think it can talk; we do not attempt to disprove the fact. Faxton is another of the same school which says there is no allusion to the doctrine of the Atonement in the Bible. Miracles are laid hold of and violently assailed. They say that miracles are impossible; they are opposed to experience, and therefore cannot be. If they were known to experience they would cease to be miracles. They are the stopping of the laws of nature, for a season, in respect to some act or thought.

Because they have not walked on water and have seen no one walk on water, they say no one could ever have so walked. Human testimony, they say, cannot be put forth against the law of nature, because some are false, and such testimony is fallible. If we admit the principle, how much of our knowledge we should be obliged to yield as untruthful! If God could reveal Himself in his works, certainly He could reveal Himself in his Great Word, which is the greatest of all. Newman and some of his co-workers believe that there could not be possibly a revelation. They say revelation is from within, and therefore there is no need of a revelation from without, and it does not exist, because not needed. The works of Newman and Parker are performing a most lamentable impression on the minds of the young men of this age and generation.

The marked deviation of Emerson and Carlyle to Pantheism are not less to be denied. Christ becomes the personification of the Old Testament in ideas, which are dug up from the slough of their imaginations. Pantheism in its English dress is not particularly different from that in France and other countries, though it does not think it right to be just the same. Thomas Carlyle is a master spirit in English Pantheism. Ralph Waldo Emerson occupies a corresponding position in this country. The latter has not the solid basis of his English master, but he has a more brilliant fancy.

The poet dreamed, according to Emerson, when he said:—

"Life is real, life is earnest,
And the grave is not its goal."

The Pantheist joins in with the Spiritualist, and they scorn prayer. Another theory advanced by these men is that there can be no moral distinction. The words of Emerson plainly indicate this. But for all that has been said and done to assail Christianity, it still stands. We may look upon it as did the builder of Eddystone lighthouse after it had endured the first awful storm. We raise our hands and thank God that it still stands. Like that beacon light, it still has for its motto:—"To save life and give light." In the words of the great Webster, when on his death bed, so for Christianity we say:—"I still live," though the bodies may pass to the dust whence they came.

SUMMARY OF CHURCH NEWS.

EPISCOPAL.

—The thirtieth anniversary of the rectorship of Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D., over St. Mark's Parish, Brooklyn, E. D., was celebrated on Sunday, the 17th ult.

—Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Vinton, of St. Mark's Church, New York, has accepted a call to the Church of Emmanuel, Boston.

—Christ Church, Newton, N. J., celebrated its centennial anniversary and dedicated a new house of worship, October 20.

—An Evangelical Episcopal Conference has met in Philadelphia to act on the report of a committee on the revision of the Prayer Book. A partial revision was laid before the meeting. A plan of union was read by Dr. Muhlenberg, and favorably received.

—The final services in the old St. James Church of this city will be held to-morrow at 10½ A. M., when the holy communion will be administered and a sermon preached by the rector, the Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., appropriate to the occasion.

—The annual report of the Rev. J. R. Moore, of the Church of the Crucifixion, Philadelphia, has been made to the vestry of the Church, printed and circulated among the friends and patrons of the missionary establishment. Regular services have been held twice on Sunday and part of the year on Sunday evenings at the Home. The statistics of the Rector are as follows:—Sunday Schools and Bible classes—Teachers, 17; scholars, 420. Night school—Scholars, 110; average attendance, 65.

METHODIST.

—The first Methodist sermon in America was preached in New York a little over a century ago, to a congregation of five persons.

—Mr. Heman Bangs, for many years Presiding Elder in the New York East Conference, died in New Haven, Connecticut, on the 2d instant, in the eightieth year of his age.

—Orange Judd, the editor of the *American Agriculturist*, and an alumnus of the Wesleyan University, has presented to that institution fifty thousand dollars, for the erection of a scientific building. It is to be commenced at once, and will, we presume, be erected under Mr. Judd's superintendence.

—The full vote on lay delegation now stands 103,476 for and 51,606 against. The ministerial vote included in this stands 2398 for and 606 against. Three-fourths of the ministerial vote cast are necessary to the adoption of the measure, and this large majority has been secured, thus far, with 145 votes to spare.

—The late Mrs. Burton, of Roundhay, England, who was a wealthy member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, has left the sum of £32,700, free of legacy duty, in aid of several religious and benevolent institutions. Of this sum, £15,000 is to be expended on the erection of chapels and schools for Wesleyan Methodists in Cumberland and Scotland.

CONGREGATIONALIST.

—A church of eleven members was organized at Dixon, Solano county, Cal., Sept. 29.

—The First Church in Albany, N. Y., dedicated, on the 14th ult., a new church edifice, which has cost $130,000, including lot and organ.

—Congregationalists have for a number of years past given over $150,000 per annum for educational work in the South, being more than has been done in this direction by all others.

—Rev. John DeWitt, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Irvington, has accepted the unanimous call of the Central Congregational Church, in Boston, the pulpit of which was lately declined by Rev. Dr. Storrs. The church has a debt of $180,000, for the payment of which they have provided.

BAPTIST.

—We have now four Baptist mission chapels in Philadelphia, viz., Angora, Fox Chase, Boardman, and Rittenhousetown.

—The Baptist Church at Holmesburg united with the North Philadelphia Association at its last session. It was formerly connected with the Central Union.

—Of the 40 churches in this city, 31 are connected with the Philadelphia Association, 7 with the North Philadelphia, and 2 with the Central Union.

—There are five Baptist churches in this city without pastors at the present time—the Fourth, Twelfth, Passyunk, Shiloh, and Second Germantown.

—From the minutes of the associations with which the churches of this city are connected, we have gathered the following statistics for the year with regard to them:—Baptisms, 782; deaths, 163: present membership, 14,134.

—The sixty-seventh session in Salem of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention brought out the fact that here was the first Baptist church in America, whose building, 17 by 20, is still standing. It was mentianed that the Baptists were contemptuously told, about the beginning of this century, by the pastor of the Tabernacle Church of Salem, that they could not exist were it not for the Congregationalists; while now they equal the latter body in Salem itself, and are three times as numerous in the country. Baptists have 40,000 members in Massachusetts.

—The first annual meeting of the Baptist Lay Preachers' Association took place last Sunday evening, in the Madison Avenue Church, corner of Twenty-fourth street, New York. The Secretary read a paper giving the history of the enterprise since the start on the 12th of August, 1868. On that day a few earnest men had assembled, formed the society, worked hard to secure recruits, had been liberally assisted financially and otherwise by laymen, and now the organization comprises a large body of our business men, who have pledged themselves to preach the Gospel to their fellows in the many places to which the influence of the clergy could not extend. A sermon was preached by the Rev. Wayland Hoyt, from Matthew xxvii, 51.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—The Central Church of New York dedicated a new house of worship on Sunday last. Cost $90,000.

—Rev. Robert W. Henry, D. D., of the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia, died in Alexandria, Egypt, Oct. 18.

—In St. Louis last Sunday the Old and New School Presbyterians held joint services to celebrate the reunion of the two bodies.

—The friends of the late Rev. Dr. P. D. Gurley, of Washington, D. C., have recently presented his widow with a suitable residence.

—The Presbyterian Church South has 79,961 communicants, 857 ministers, and 1460 churches. Of the churches 608 have only stated supplies, 381 are reported as vacant, and only 393 are reported as having pastors; while 443, nearly one-third of the whole number, have contributed nothing to the various causes of benevolence.

—Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens, of Hoboken, has given to Princeton College $30,000, to endow a professorship in memory of her late honored father, Professor Albert B. Dod. Some other person has given another $30,000. And within a short time $60,000 additional have been given or pledged, by still other parties, for new buildings, etc.

LUTHERAN.

—The Lutheran General Council, composed of that party of the Lutheran Church sometimes called Symbolical, from its deference to the Symbols, in distinction from the Evangelical party, which support the General Synod, has held its annual meeting in Chicago. The principal event of the year has been the withdrawal of the Wisconsin Lutherans, who charge the General Council with being too moderate, and have joined the Missouri Lutherans. It was resolved to establish a Lutheran seminary in Chicago, which thus becomes the greatest theological centre in the country, having already Congregational, Baptist, and Presbyterian seminaries, besides the Methodist institution at Evanston.

UNIVERSALIST.

—The Centenary of Universalism was commemorated at New York, on the 3d inst., in Dr. Chapin's church. Mr. Platt, who presided, claimed that the introduction of Universalism had proved a benefit to the world. Horace Greeley, Rev. C. Bowles, P. T. Barnum, and others, addressed the meeting. Ten thousand dollars were contributed as part of a fund of twenty thousand dollars, to be used for the benefit of the Church.

MISCELLANY.

—In Essex county, N. J., there are 158 Sunday Schools, having 662 officers, 3015 teachers, and 24,657 scholars. The school expenses the past year were $15,516·53. Benevolent contributions, $16,425·09.

—The Progressive Brahmins in Calcutta now meet in a building of their own. There is a ladies' gallery and a splendid "harmonium." It is stated that their leader, Bahoo Keshub Chunder Sen, contemplates visiting England early next year.

—Several of the churches on the eastern side of the city have been imposed upon, within the past few months, by a pretender named Fonda, who insinuates himself into the confidence of good people for the worst of motives. He was arrested a few days ago and taken to the Essex Market Police Court for an unmentionable offense, and but for the intercession of an influential individual he would have been consigned to the Penitentiary. Churches and Sunday schools will do well to keep him at a distance.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Public meetings were held in New York on Thursday, 12th, and one on Sunday evening, to receive Rev. Dr. Schaff and hear his report concerning the international convention of the Evangelical Alliance proposed to be held in New York next autumn. Hon. William E. Dodge, President of the American branch of the Alliance, occupied the chair. Dr. Schaff gave an interesting account of his reception in Europe, naming a long list of eminent men, all of whom expressed great interest in the object of his visit; many promising to accept the American invitation. Resolutions of invitation, appropriately setting forth the aims of the council proposed, were adopted. A call was made for $20,000 to defray the expenses of entertaining the delegates, etc. About $10,000 were at once subscribed. On Sunday evening further contributions were made.

—At the conclusion of the regular afternoon exercises in the chapel of the Little Wanderers' Home, last Sunday, Mr. A. S. Hatch, President of the Howard Mission, delivered an eloquent address of welcome to the Rev. Wm. C. Van Meter, recently reappointed to the superintendency of the Home. In the course of his remarks Mr. Hatch referred to the foolish report that the Mission had been handed over to the Pedo-Baptists. He took pleasure in assuring the friends of the Mission that it was in the hands of no sect, but that it was, on the contrary, as it always has been, independent of all, and under the direction of men who had in view simply the doing of good according to the precepts of the Saviour. The exercises were varied with songs well sung by the 200 children, and closed with a prayer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The Pennsylvania State Sabbath School Association will hold an institute during the week commencing Sunday, November 21, 1869, at the Spring Garden Methodist Episcopal Church (corner of Spring Garden and Twentieth streets). The sessions will be in the evenings of each day, commencing at a quarter before eight o'clock, except Saturday, when there will be a service for children at three o'clock in the afternoon. But two speakers will be regularly assigned for each evening, that much time may be allowed for discussion by five-minute addresses, questions, and answers. A free interchange of opinions and plans is desired, and it is hoped that superintendents and teachers will consider it a privilege as well as a duty to give information of any methods they have successfully tried in their own schools. Special inquiries or suggestions may be addressed to the chairman of the committee, Lewis D. Vail, No. 703 Sansom street.

Foreign Items.

—The great improvements that have been lately introduced in all species of firearms are eclipsed by the discovery made by a Captain Piazza, who belongs to the Italian army, but who is ready to sell his invention to the first bidder. His object is the benevolent one of freeing the world of war. In a pamphlet now circulating among the officers of the army in Paris, entitled, "L'Abolition des Armees Permanentes," he endeavors to explain that by means of a small machine, which he is ready to sell for a few hundred francs, he can insure such precision of fire for large guns and small arms that the most ignorant man will be able to calculate without difficulty the object he is aiming at, and the height of the trajectory, and also be certain that he will hit his mark. True merit is so often unrecognized, that no one will be surprised to hear Captain Piazza has as yet met with no purchaser of his machine, and is still open to a bid.

—It is only fair to Dean Close and the Anti-Tobacco Association to call attention to the following case, which is recorded in one of the French papers, of somebody actually killed by tobacco. A baker named Caron, of Pont Authon (Seine Inferieure), took it into his head one evening, contrary to his usual habits, to indulge in a quid, which at the end of a quarter of an hour he involuntarily swallowed. Paying no attention to the accident, he drank a glass of water and lit his pipe, but an hour later he was seized with a violent headache and general uneasiness. He had just ascended the staircase to go to bed when a fit of giddiness attacked him and he rolled to the bottom of the stairs, where he was found in an unconscious state; and, although antidotes were immediately administered to him, he never rallied, but expired without regaining consciousness. The question remains, Was the unfortunate man killed by the fall or the quid? It is impossible to say; but, as they are sure to take it, we may as well give the anti-tobacconists the benefit of the doubt.

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By the Court, JOSEPH MEGARY, Clerk O. C.
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MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·40 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·45, and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·10 A. M., 1 and 5·45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M. 12·45, and 4·30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 5·55 and 8·12 A.M. and 12·55 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Boyertown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7·25 and 11·30 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12·35 A. M. and 1·45 and 10·02 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2·10 and 5·20 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., passing Reading at 4·10 and 7·05 A. M. and 6·16 P. M., arriving at New York at 10·00 and 11·45 A. M., and 10·20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·20 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 7·35 and 11·30 A. M., and from Tremont at 6·45 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·45 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M
Paoli Accommodat'n	10·30 A. M., 1·10 and 6·30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and 6·25 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of London, Saturday, Nov. 20, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Nov. 27, at 1 P. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Nov. 30, at 1 P. M.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
Payable in Gold. Payable in Currency.

FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc. at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$88

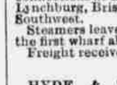
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MAUKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. J. LEAF, No. 320 CHESNUT Street.



CHARLESTON, S.C.,

THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,

AND FLORIDA PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP J. W. EVERMAN,

CAPTAIN HINCKLEY,

Will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street, on FRIDAY, November 19, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with Steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO., DOCK STREET WHARF.

The Steamship PROMETHEUS will follow THURSDAY, November 25. 2 23

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

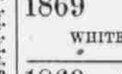
Sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

REDUCTION OF RATES.

Freight by this line taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL, 282 Pier 19 North Wharves.

B. N. Extra rates on small packages iron, metal, etc.



PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.

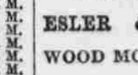
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily, WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 13



NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST AND QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

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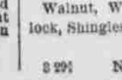

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO., 3 23 No. 132 South Wharves.

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR BINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

11 5

UNITED STATES BUILDERS' MILL,

FIFTEENTH STREET, BELOW MARKET,

ESLER & BROTHER, Proprietors.

WOOD MOULDINGS,

BRACKETS, ETC.

BALUSTERS AND TURNING WORK.

A Large Stock always on hand. 9 11 3m

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.

WATSON & GILLINGHAM, 3 29 No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,
November 22, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange:—
SECOND (North), Nos. 625 and 627—Four-story Brick Store.
EIGHTH and OXFORD, N. W. corner—Large and valuable Lot.
SEVENTH (North), No. 14—Business Location.
ELEVENTH (North), Nos. 909 and 911—Two genteel Dwellings.
TWENTY-FIFTH, WELSH, FACTORY, and KENT, Seventh ward—Factory Buildings.
MONTGOMERY CO., Rockhill road—Sixteen Acres, Mills, etc., etc.
LEHIGH Avenue and TULIP—Valuable Hotel.
NEW and PROSPECT Avenue, Chesnut Hill—Elegant Country Seat.
VINE, No. 611—Modern Residence.
PINE, No. 1806—Modern Residence.
WALNUT, east of Fifty-fifth—Lot.
NINETEENTH, south of Filbert—Modern Residence.
EAST GIRARD Avenue,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 272, being a decrease of 7 from last week, and an increase of 101 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 134 were adults; 138 were minors; 195 were born in the United States; 61 were foreign; 16 were unknown; 8 were people of color; and 17 from the country. Of the number, 2 died of congestion of the brain; 18 of inflammation of the lungs; 9 of marasmus; 7 of typhoid fever; 5 of old age; and 9 of convulsions.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards.		*Wards.*	
First	14	Fifteenth	14
Second	14	Sixteenth	10
Third	7	Seventeenth	8
Fourth	11	Eighteenth	11
Fifth	7	Nineteenth	17
Sixth	6	Twentieth	12
Seventh	10	Twenty-first	8
Eighth	6	Twenty-second	6
Ninth	10	Twenty-third	2
Tenth	5	Twenty-fourth	12
Eleventh	7	Twenth-fifth	12
Twelfth	2	Twenth-sixth	15
Thirteenth	4	Twenty-seventh	13
Fourteenth	8	Twenty-eighth	4

Unknown, 17.

ODDS AND ENDS.—Midnight warblers should be caged by the blue coats.

—The Police Telegraph Station, at Fifth and Chesnut streets, is fast becoming a lodging place for bummers; one of the breed has already squatted.

—Is it not time that something was being done with reference to the Delaware Bridge, or is the project to be smothered to death?

—Chickens are arriving by the car load; touch them not, it is the hog cholera that has increased the supply.

—A nightly occurrence—policemen indulging in cigars and newspapers while on duty.

—The conductors on some of our passenger cars are clamoring for an increase of wages.

—A quartette of drunken revellers made Chesnut street howl last midnight.

—The Homœopathic Fair at Horticultural Hall is a complete success.

—The atmosphere is sultry, too much so for the time of year.

—The Frankford carpet weavers are on a strike.

—Green street is being Millerized.

BANKRUPTCY CASES.—Owing to the provisions of the laws of the United States requiring the bankrupt to have at least fifty per centum assets to pass through the court on a voluntary application, resort is now had daily to the State courts. The following names, which appear on the insolvent list to be argued in the court of Common Pleas next Monday, will bear us out in our statement:—

1. Mary Ann McGrath.
2. Dennis Connery.
3. William Martin.
4. Jacob Shaffer.
5. George M. Schlag.
6. Matilda J. B. Moffett.
7. Abraham Rosenthal.
8. John Donnelly.
9. William Mealy.
10. James Rush.
11. Theodore Adams.
12. Samuel J. Murphy.
14. Lewis Roseman.
15. Dennis McClane.
16. John O'Rourke.
17. Conrad Grau.
18. Isaac P. Beach.
19. Charles S. Elliott.
20. Wm. B. Abraham.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS AFFECTING PHILADELPHIANS.—Lewis R. Hammersley, late Second Lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps, has resigned to accept the position of editor of a newspaper at Germantown. He is a son of Hon. George W. Hammersley, the Clerk of the State Senate.

Captain James Lewis, son of ex-Chief Justice Lewis, has been promoted to be Major U. S. Marine Corps. He is doing duty at Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard.

Second Lieutenants Francis H. Harrington and Richard R. Neill have been promoted to be First Lieutenants, U. S. Marine Corps.

First Lieutenant John W. Haverstick, Second Lieutenant Edmund P. Banning, and Captain William J. Squires have resigned from the U. S. Marine Corps.

First Lieutenants William B. McKean and H. B. Lowry have been promoted to be Captains U. S. Marine Corps.

PASSED THEIR EXAMINATION.—The following students have passed satisfactorily their examination for admittance to practice in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas:—Charles A. Mahoney, student with Charles Hart, Esq.; William J. Crowell, student with L. R. Fletcher, Esq.; Horn R. Kneass, student with T. H. Oenlschlager; Jefferson T. Day, student with Jos. W. Hunsicker; George W. Reed, student with M. J Mitcheson; Elias P. Smithers, student with William E. Littleton, Esq.; D. B. Meany, student with J. Joseph Murphy, Esq.

A CHICKEN FIGHT THAT DID NOT TAKE PLACE.—On Thursday S. Morris Waln, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, lodged information at the Mayor's office that a chicken fight was to take place that night at Twenty-fourth and Pine streets. High Constables Kelch, Curley, and Nutt, with a squad of men, proceeded to that neighborhood, but all was quiet as the grave. The barbarians had evidently smelt a large-sized mouse.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S CASES.—Before U. S. Commissioner Clarke to-day, Edward Maguire had a hearing on the charge of aiding in the illicit removal of distilled spirits, and was held in $1000 bail to answer at court.

The case of George Doll, toy manufacturer, was up before Commissioner H. M. Phillips, Jr., and after the taking of some little testimony, was postponed until the 29th instant.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—A frontiersman named Pierce Woodward was arrested at Fox's American Theatre last night for attempting to pass a counterfeit national bank bill at the box office. He was searched, and a lot of genuine money found on him. The prisoner stated that he received the bill as change at Little Rock, Ark. He will have a hearing to-day before a United States Commissioner.

DEATH IN A CELL.—The police of the Seventeenth District last night arrested an old man, apparently about 50 years of age, at Seventh and Alaska streets, where he was lying drunk on the pavement. He was removed to the Station House, and this morning was found dead in the cell. He was named Peter Wilkinson, and resided at No. 713 Alaska street.

GOUNOD'S GRAND MASS.—This fine composition will be performed, under the direction of Mr. Thunder, at St. Augustine's Church, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock. An "O Salutaras Hostia," by the same great composer, will also be sung by Mr. Hartmann, the distinguished basso, who is now regularly attached to the choir of St. Augustine's.

INSECURE BUILDINGS.—About 3 o'clock this morning, the upper portion of the side wall of the building No. 2113 Spring Garden street gave way, and falling on the roof of an adjoining house did considerable damage.

The eastern end of the foundry at Otsego and Washington streets tumbled down this morning.

THEFT OF CLOTH.—Two seedy-looking chaps, named respectively John Quinn and Thomas Collins, were arrested by one of the Second district Police force, at Third and South streets, yesterday, whilst endeavoring to dispose of two pieces of cloth which they had stolen. Alderman Lutz committed them to prison.

FRIGHTENED OFF.—Some time during last night a burglar or burglars attempted to enter the residence No. 242 S. Eleventh street. They had partially succeeded in prying open a rear window shutter, when the appearance of a night-capped head, at a window above, caused them to scamper.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Samuel Dornan, aged three years, was run over on Thursday afternoon, at Girard avenue and Charlotte street, by one of the Girard avenue cars. He was removed to his parents' residence, No. 1115 Charlotte street, where he died last night. The Coroner has been notified.

WATERPROOF INCLINATIONS.—About 5:30 last P. M., a chap named John Ambler was arrested at Second and Otis streets, whilst endeavoring to get away with a pair of gum shoes, which he had stolen from the front of a store near by. Alderman Shoemaker committed him, in default of $600 bail, to answer.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Alexander Moore yesterday attempted to jump off the 2:30 P. M. train for Baltimore, at Twenty-eighth street and Gray's Ferry road. The result was the breaking of both his legs. He was removed to his home, No. 1128 South Fifteenth stretch.

MORE ATTORNEYS.—In addition to the list published last week of aspirants for legal honors and emoluments, we announce the names as candidates before the board of legal examiners, of Messrs. H. W. Bach, a student with Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., and W. P. M. Todd, a student with W. W. Fell, Esq.

A RECKLESS JEHU.—Oliver Benner was arrested about noon-time yesterday for recklessly driving a fast quadruped in the neighborhood of Broad and Elsworth streets. Alderman Dallas held him in $600 bail to answer.

MORE CARELESSNESS.—The police reports this morning show that the doors of thirteen houses in the First district, six in the Fifth, and ten in the Eighth were found open last night.

JAIL THEATRICALS.

How Thanksgiving Day was Celebrated in the Maryland Penitentiary.

It has been customary for several years past for the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary on the recurrence of Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, etc., to give the prisoners therein confined holiday, and to permit for their amusement certain divertisements. The officers of the institution state that this course has been greatly advantageous to the discipline, making the prisoners more cheerful and obedient at other times. The utmost precaution is taken, however, that this privilege shall not in any manner be abused. The Front Street Theatre Comique Company of William E. Sinn volunteered their services for Thursday morning's entertainment, which came off in the large and new brick building within the enclosure, the upper portion of which is used by employes of the shoe department. The directors and officers sought to render the occasion one of enjoyment to the 689 convicts, of whom about one-third are white.

At the south end of the building there had been erected a temporary stage, with a dressing-room attached, the audience being seated in front. Mr. James Pilgrim, as stage manager, conducted the performances, while Professor Reinhart and his sons, the former on the violin and the latter on the piano, from the parlor of the Warden, furnished the music. After the singing of a popular ballad, Mr. J. S. Edwards gave his original Ethiopian burlesques of the Girl of the Period, the Negro Match Boy, Walking Down Front Street, and Captain Blinks of the Mule Brigade, and Miss Ada Wray sang "Popsey Wopsey." The Clodoche troup went through their celebrated quadrilles, followed by Mr. Gus Williams in a variety of street characters, with songs to suit the several changes, and by performances on the banjo by Mr. Dick Parker. The divertisement was concluded with the comic burletta of *Married Life*, by five members of the company. Dinner was served up between 2 and 3 o'clock, there being an addition of pot-pie and oyster soup to the regular fare. The prisoners evidenced that they were well fed and healthy. After dinner an hour was devoted to vocal music, in which a number of the prisoners are quite proficient. They were then locked up in their cells before nightfall, well pleased with the entertainment of the day.—*Baltimore American, November 19.*

A SEA HORROR.

Suicide of Over Two Hundred Coolies—Revolt of the Coolies and Escape of the Crew—Terrible Scenes on Shipboard—Despair and Death.

Correspondence of the N. Y. World.

HAVANA, Nov. 11.—A "drama of the sea" that, in scenes of horror and incidents of death, stands forth with unfortunate prominence, hag just been brought under public notice here.

Since Sunday, two vessels carrying coolies have arrived—the Salvadorian ship Macao, with four hundred *Celosos Asiaticos*, and the French barque Tamaris, with sixty-eight. It is upon the latter vessel that the "drama" occurred.

Having left Macoa for Havana on February 6, with three hundred indentured Chinese, a Chinese doctor, Portuguese interpreter, a captain and a crew of eighteen men, the vessel sailed to within two hundred and seventy miles of Java without anything notable on board; but, then and there, the indentured Chinese revolted and killed the captain (Rannie) and the interpreter.

The crew, powerless to resist the infuriated Celestials, took to the boats, which they launched, and then abandoned the vessel.

They were fortunate enough to reach Java in a few days, and reported the affair to the Dutch authorities

A Dutch war vessel was at once sent in pursuit of the Tamaris, but had to cruise for her thirty days before meeting her. After a slight resistance the mutinied Chinese in possession of her surrendered, and the Chinese captain and other Chinese officials installed on board after the crew abandoned her, as well as the majority of the other Chinese on board, were loaded with chains and kept in the hold.

The Tamaris was then conveyed to Padang, where a new captain (Casolis) and the old crew of eighteen men were put on board, and then she started once more for Havana.

Of the 300 coolies taken on at Macao, fifty-five perished in the mutiny and in resisting the Dutch war vessel, so that the second start was made with only 245 coolies on board.

When these coolies ascertained that they were after all to be taken to Cuba, they became desperate, and at every opportunity jumped overboard. Many, deprived of the opportunity to drown themselves, committed suicide by actual starvation.

This *feto de se*-ing continued nearly the whole voyage, so that when the Tamaris reached Havana, she had, as stated, only sixty-eight Chinese on board, no less than 232 having perished during the eventful voyage of nine months' duration.

It is useless to add that the trip has been a losing one to those who chartered the vessel and indentured the coolies.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamship North American, from Rio Janeiro.

Also arrived, steamship Union, from Bremen.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....53 | 2 P. M.....55

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Alex. Young, Young, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Annie May, May, Boston, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Passed in the bay, ships Bonita, from Liverpool; Tyro, from Boston; barque Providence, from do.; brig George E. Dale, from Bangor; also, saw one ship and a brig, names unknown, coming in the Capes. Passed several barques bound up, as before reported, and brig Home, still ashore at the Pea Patch.

Steamer George H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Br. barque James Campbell, Harding, 26 days from Kingston, Ja., with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn.

Br. barque Satellite, Turner, 33 days from Ardrossan, with old rails to order. Passed in the bay, barques Ella Moore, from London, and Providence, from Boston, besides sev'l other barques bound up, and three bound down, names unknown. Oct. 28, lat. 42 24, long. 55 58, experienced a heavy W.NW. gale with high seas, split sails and other damage; deck full of water level with rails for 48 hours; Oct. 28, 8½ A. M., lost overboard Ambrose Welsh, seaman; Nov. 8, lat. 40 N., long. 70 38 W., experienced heavy NW. gales with hail and snow; 13th, made Cape Henlopen.

Schr Edward Lameyer, German, from Arecibo, via St. John, P. R., 23 days with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ida Lewis, Heustis, from Darien, Ga., with timber to Cochran, Russell & Co.

Schr James N. Bitting, Stokeley, 14 days from Newtown, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr W. B. McShane, Adams, 8 days from Rappahannock, with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingham.

Schr C. L. Herrick, Young, from Dighton.

Schr Mary D. Haskell, Haskell, from Boston.

Schr C. E. Boice, Doughty, from Boston.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Nov. 20.—Thirteen boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Naomi and Maggie, with lumber to Dodge & Co.
Woolverton & Tinsman and Gen. Siegle, with lumber to R. Woolverton.
George Craig, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.
Mary E. Strine and Golden Eagle, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
E. D. Trump, with lumber, for Wilmington.
W. N. Carter, Roanoke, and Senator, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
J. E. Wiley, with lumber, for Camden.
Thomas Arnold, with grain to Hoffman & Kennedy.
S. M. Crans, with lumber, for Delaware City.

WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A very fine assortment of Wallets.
Bronze Inkstands, Wostenholm's Knives, etc.
The Improved Parlor Croquet, to be played on any kind of a table, from $6·00 to $8·00.
Scotch Goods in great variety.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm4 No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.
A MONOGRAM
Engraved to order and stamped in colors free of charge to those buying $5·00 worth of
PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwsSm PHILADELPHIA.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Senator Sherman and the Funding Bill—The Rate of Interest to be Lowered.

Naval Orders—Firemen Injured—Base Ball in Virginia—Quotations by Cable.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Financial—The Funding Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Senator Sherman had an interview with the President to-day relative to financial matters, especially his funding bill. As soon as Secretary Boutwell returns he will consult with him, and adopt any new features or suggestions he may have to make. It is the intention of Mr. Sherman to push his bill vigorously the coming session. Thus far he has not changed it from what it was when first introduced; but it is probable the rate of interest proposed will be lowered at least a half per cent., as it is believed that the entire debt can be marketed at a much lower rate than 5 per cent.

The Navy Rank and Staff.

The following is a correct list furnished by the Secretary of the Navy of the board appointed to settle the question of the rank and staff in the navy. Other lists published are incorrect:—Commodores Smith, Alden, and Case, Captain Ammen, Naval Constructor Lenthal, Surgeon Wood, Paymaster Dunn, Chief Engineer King, Captain Reynolds, and Surgeon Pinkney. It will be seen that the board is composed of five staff and five line officers. Their decision will be final, and it is thought will be adopted by Congress.

The Remodelled Men-of-War.

Despatches received this morning from officers in command of the ships recently remodelled state that they have proved great successes, and are equal to any ships of their class in the navy. Among them are the Resaca, Nantasket, Severn, Juniata, and Swatara.

Revenue Matters in Ohio.

A successor will be appointed in place of Supervisor Hedges, of the Northern district of Ohio, until the return of Mr. Delano, who has extended his trip to Florida and other parts of the extreme South, for the purpose of looking into the manner in which the revenue department is being conducted in that quarter.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Lieutenant-Commander George W. Wood is detached from the Pensacola and ordered to the receiving ship Vermont. Lieutenant S. P. Baird is ordered to ordnance duty at the Boston Navy Yard.

Mr. Delano's Movements.

Commissioner Delano will not return to Washington until the latter part of next week. He left Macon, Georgia, yesterday, for Jacksonville, Florida.

FROM NEW YORK.

Telegraphic Communication Deranged.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A great storm has prevailed all night, with a high wind, and telegraph communication is deranged.

Destructive Fire—Firemen Reported Injured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Douglass, Anderson & Co.'s white lead works on Furman street, Brooklyn, were burned this morning. The loss is heavy. It is rumored that several firemen were injured by falling walls.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Cotton heavy; sales of 300 bales middling upland at 23½c. Flour—State and Western dull and heavy, and declined 10@15c.; superfine to fancy State, $4·50@6; superfine to choice white wheat Western, $4·45@6·35; Southern lower; common to choice extra, $5·25@10. Wheat dull and prices favor buyers; No. 3 spring, $1·05. Corn is a shade better; mixed Western, $1·06@1·08 for unsound, and $1·09@1·10 for sound. Oats active and firmer; State, 65½@66c.; Western 64@65½c. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; mess, $33; prime, $24·25@25. Lard steady; tierces, 18½@18½c. for steam rendered. Whisky quiet; free, $1·11.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Base Ball.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 20.—The Maryland Base Ball Club played a game with a picked nine here yesterday, beating them by a score of 33 to 23. The Maryland Club play a game with the Creighton, of Norfolk, to-day.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—Cotton dull and nominally 24½c. Flour dull at yesterday's prices. Wheat very dull; prime to choice red, $1·30@1·37; good, $1·25. Corn firm; new white, 90@97c.; yellow, 93@97c. Oats dull at 55@58c. Rye, 95c. Provisions firmer at yesterday's prices. Whisky easier at $1·07½@1·08; no sales reported.

FROM EUROPE.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 20—12·30 P. M.—The Bourse opens quiet; Rentes, 71f. 65c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 20.—Petroleum opens firm at 60¼f.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Pa 6s 1 se.5k.	102½	100 sh	Read R.	.b30.	49
$1500 5-20s, '67 cp.	116¾	100	do.		48¾
$200 City 6s, New.	101¾	100	do.	.c.	48¾
$1000 Phila & E 7s.	84½	100	do.		48½
$1000 Pa R 2m 6s.	94¾	100	do.	.s5.	48¾
$2500 N Pa 7s.	84½	100	do.	.s60wn.	48·81
100 sh Phil & E R.	28½	100	do.	.b4.	48¾
100 do.	28½	100	do.	.b3.	48¾
13 sh Phila Bk.	157½	100	do.	.s10wn.	48¾
8 sh Mor Cl Pf.	60	100	do.	.b30.	49
2 sh Penna R.	53½	200	do.	.s10wd.	48¾
165 do.	53¾	100	do.	.b60.	49 1-16
20 sh Cam & A R.	119¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 C & A 6s, '89.	84½	100 sh	Reading R.		48¾
$3000 Sch N 6s, '82.	63	100	do.	.s30wn.	48½
$1000 City 6s, N.	101¾	100	do.		48·94
$3000 C & A m 6s '89.		100	do.	.s30wn.	48¾
	s5.. 95	200	do.	.s.	48·94
5 sh Leh V R.	53¾	200	do.	.rg&l.	48·94
100 sh Read.	s30wn. 48¾	400	do.	.s30wn.	48¾

CARPETINGS, ETC.
CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, ETC.
V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
Northeast corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets,
will open this morning from Auction:—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, 50, 62, 75, 87c., $1.
Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 31, 37, 45, 50c.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1 50, $1·62.
Imperial three-ply Carpets, $1·62 to $1·75.
White Ground Chamber Carpets, $1, $1·12.
Electrotype Brussels Carpets, 50c.
Hemp Carpets, 25, 31, 37, 40c.
Heavy Rag Carpets, 37, 45, 50, 62c.
Entry and Stair Carpets, 25, 37, 45, 50c.
Plaid and Wool Dutch Carpets, 62 to 75c.
Floor Oil Cloths, 45, 50, 62, 75, 87c.
Gilt-bordered Window Shades, 75c. to $3.
White Window Holland, 31, 37, 45, 50c.
Black Poplin Alpacas, 31, 37, 45, 50, 62c.
Rich Plaid Poplins, 37, 50, 62, 75c.
Empress Cloths, all colors, 62 to 75c.
Mousseline de Laines, 20, 23, 25c.
Merrimac Chintzes, 12½c.
500 Pairs All Wool Blankets, $3 to $10.
500 Quilted Comfortables, $1·75 to $4·50.
500 Woollen Bed Coverlets, $3, to $6·50. [11 20 sw2t
DRY GOODS AND CARPETS.
Northeast corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

FOURTH EDITION

EUROPE.

The Political Situation in France—Prince Metternich Returns to Paris—Cable Quotations.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

The Gold Balance at Washington—Purchase of Five-Twenties by the Government—A Gas Explosion in New York.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gold and the Finances.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The gold balance in the Treasury to-day is $108,060,790, and currency, $11,627,363. Of the gold balance $35,000,000 represents gold certificates outstanding, leaving $73,060,790 actual cash gold in the Treasury. Since the publication of the debt statement on the 1st of the month, the department has sold six millions of gold and purchased $7,000,000 of five-twenty bonds, which are laid away subject to the action of Congress, besides two millions for the sinking fund.

An Indian Fight.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Information has been received here from San Antonio, Texas, dated Nov. 10, saying that Captain Trainer had arrived from the frontier and reports that General Mackenzie sent 200 cavalry, under Major Bacon and Lieutenant Bean, who met on the Upper Brazos 400 hostile savages coming down on the frontier from the Reserve. After two days' fight the Indians fled, leaving 40 dead and many more wounded. The camp, horses, and provisions were all taken. Captain Hooker is badly wounded and 8 soldiers hurt, but none killed.

FROM NEW YORK.

Explosion of a Gas Main.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A gas main exploded at No. 123 Cedar street, injuring three firemen and two laborers severely about the head and face.

FROM THE WEST.

Large Sale of Iron.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—The Kingland Iron Company, at Carondelet, have sold 2300 tons of pig iron to Gerald Ballen, in this city, to be manufactured into railroad iron. This is said to be the largest single sale of iron ever made west of the Alleghenies.

FROM EUROPE.

Return of Prince Metternich to Paris.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Prince Metternich, who went to Vienna recently, has returned to his post in this city as Envoy Extraordinary from Austria. His stay at Vienna was shortened on account of the political situation here. The Prince was incorrectly reported to have arrived at Ismailia a day or two ago.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 20—11 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 93¾; 5-20s of 1862, 83¾; of 1865, old, 82¾; of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 78; Erie, 20¼; Illinois Central, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—11 A. M.—Cotton firmer; uplands, 11¾d.; Orleans, 11¾d.; sales to-day estimated at 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

LONDON, Nov. 20—A. M.—Linseed oil, £28 17s. Sperm oil, £41 10s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20.—United States 5-20s opened quiet.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 71f. 65c.

HAVRE, Nov. 20.—Cotton opened firm at 139f. on the spot, and 125f. afloat.

CUBA.

Report of Operations Under Valmaseda—Shooting of Jordan's Chief-of-Staff and Quartermaster—Spanish Humanity—Cholera City.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 5, 1869.—The publication on the 18th ult. of the letter written by the unfortunate prisoners who were massacred at Jiguani, before their removal from the prison here, and in which they implored help from the Consuls, has caused some little sensation among those who taste such forbidden fruit as the foreign papers.

The voice of the dead men, which the Spanish authorities tried so hard to stifle, still finding utterance, though far from the scene of crime, cheers the depressed Cubans and may be of service in checking the atrocities of the Spaniards, though this latter is exceedingly problematical, as they have long been beyond any sense of shame, and cherish a supreme contempt for public opinion at home and abroad. For some time past Valmaseda's columns have been hard at work, and the only tangible result, as known here, has been the daily arrival of sick and wounded, principally the former, as the cholera, small-pox, and vomito, aided by dysentery and low fever, are making fearful navoc in the Spanish ranks. Indeed, sickness has almost entirely cleared out the troops from Aserradero, where 4 days ago thirty-three were brought in by a schooner, three bodies having been thrown overboard on the passage.

To-day the official paper publishes a report of operations, claiming the complete defeat and dispersion of the enemy, and clearing up of the country beyond Palo Picado and Juan Faron, causing a loss to the insurgents of 120 killed, among whom are Brigadier Tamayo, Captain Gonchet and two Americans named Harry Clerivey (in another despatch Henry Chase), and William Crosland, respectively chief of staff, and quartermaster-sergeant to Jordan. These two were captured alive, but very much worn out with hunger and fatigue, and, in fact, in such a deplorable condition that their humane captors, with true Spanish generosity, fed them for a couple of days to put a little life into them, and then knocked it out again, by the usual four shots in the back.

Among the dead in the engagement on the estate Filipinas, near Guantanamo, mentioned in my last, was the Spanish chief Pancho Perez, cousin to Miguel Perez, who commands a horse of very irregular cavalry, which has done very good service to the Government in the Guantanamo district. It is reported that Colonel Hidalgo, in command of one of the columns, captured two Yankees recently and shot them, but I have been unable to learn their names.

General Valmaseda is very confident as to the results of his operations and believes that he has got the insurgents pretty well surrounded. It remains, however, to be seen whether they will not fight better than heretofore, as indeed I believe they are doing, in which case their numerical superiority may enable them to keep the Spanish arm in check. Golcouria is eagerly looked for and reports of his landing are circulated at times, but from purely insurgent sources and with the idea of creating a diversion in their favor.

The Spaniards say that in the various engagements which have taken place the insurgents mutilate the Spanish dead which fall into their hands.

On Sunday last a young man named Arthur Casimajon was found on the estate "Esperanza," near Guantanamo, and on his person letters of marque and various documents and despatches from Cespedes. He was taken into Guantanamo, tried on Monday night and shot on Tuesday morning.

Among the insurgents captured in the jurisdiction of Santiago de Cuba is a young man named Arthur M. Cazamajon. He was found upon the "Esperanza" estate, near Guantanamo, and upon his person a letter of marque and other papers from Cespedes. He was, of course, shot. This document was forwarded to the Captain-General, and has been published in certain of the Spanish papers. It is as follows:—

CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES, President of the Republic of Cuba.

In use of the faculties in me vested by the authority of the revolution, I give this letter-of-marque in favor of Arthur M. Cazamajon, who by these presents is authorized to arm one or more ships, and to capture those of the enemy on the sea, and when in possession of one or more of these ships, the citizen Arthur M. Cazamajon will proceed to put a crew in them and arm them for war, under his command, the forces and crew of which shall be composed of at least one-third part Cubans and two-thirds foreigners.

One ship being armed and manned, the citizen Arthur M. Cazamajon will proceed in the character of a privateer, under the banner of Cuba, against all ships that fly the Spanish flag, being strictly subject to international law as established and recognized by civilized nations.

Given under my hand and seal on the 8th day of July, 1869.

The President, CARLOS M. DE CESPEDES.
Secretary of War, F. T. AQUILERA.

This patent is personal, and not transferable. The citizen Arthur M. Cazamajon will communicate his operations to his Government by every opportunity which presents itself.

Senor Cazamajon, herein mentioned, was a young man about twenty-five years of age, and though a native of this island, had passed by far the greater portion of his life in the United States. He was essentially an American in all his habits and characteristics. He was a civil engineer by profession, having been educated in Philadelphia, where many of his friends reside. He served during the war in the Engineer and Quartermaster's Departments, mostly in the Western army, and after the war was employed by General Ingalls when that distinguished officer was stationed in New York. He was a young man of much intelligence, speaking several languages with great fluency, but was much too careless of habit, frank and open for a conspirator. His untimely end will be much regretted by a large circle of friends and acquaintances in the States.

PERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the General Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

LAND WARRANTS PROMPTLY PROCURED, PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street. 7 30

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Continued Reports of Disaster by the Storm—Terrible Casualty in New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

Further Damages by the Great Storm.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 20.—A southeast gale prevailed with great violence at all points on the Hudson to-day. Fences and trees were prostrated, and telegraphic communication, north and south, was interrupted. At noon the tide was unusually high, and still rising. At Albany houses were unroofed, and other damage done. It is feared that disasters have occurred on the river. This afternoon the wind shifted, and is now blowing strongly from the southwest.

Fire and Loss of Life.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—A fire broke out about 6·30 this morning in the white lead and color factory of Anderson, Douglass & Pierce, Nos. 93 and 95 Furman street, Brooklyn. The building was totally destroyed. Loss on building $15,000, and on stock $10,000. Thomas Wallace, the watch man, lived with his family in the upper part, and on the breaking out of the fire, finding his escape cut off, jumped from a fourth-story window with his little son in his arms, and both were dashed to pieces. Mrs. Wallace also jumped from the same window, and was picked up in a dying condition.

FROM THE WEST.

Two More Victims of the St. Louis Disaster Found.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—The workmen labored diligently all night and this morning at the ruins of the Fifth street buildings, but no more bodies were found. The loss by the fall is almost $40,000.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.—The monthly meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Essay by Rev. S. H. DAY. Subject:—"Modern Rationalism."

Question for discussion:—"Is there anything in Modern Rationalism that a Christian can adopt?"

Recitations by Professor RUFUS ADAMS.

Vocal and instrumental music.

The public are invited. 11 20 2t

MAN'S MASTERS.—UNDER THE auspices of I. O. of Good Templars, Rev. WILLIAM B. CULLISS will preach the second sermon of a series To-morrow (Sunday), at 7½ P. M., in the church, MELON Street (below Coates), above Twelfth. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. A cordial invitation to all.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—THE CLOSING services will be held in the Old Church on Sunday, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

The Offertory at the Holy Communion will be devoted to the new Church.

Sermon in the morning by the Rector, the Rev. Dr. MORTON, appropriate to the occasion.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets.—The Pastor, Rev. EDWARD HAWES, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—"The tendency to lapse into old habits." The public cordially invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, Chesnut street, west of Eighteenth street.
REV. GEORGE A. PELTZ
will preach to-morrow Morning and Evening. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

NEW UNITARIAN CHURCH, REV. WILLIAM H. THORNE, Pastor.—Usual services To-morrow (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., in the Hall N. E. corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Seats free. Entrance on Broad street. [10 23 s5t

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The third of the series to Young Men in the evening. Subject:—"Success and Failure."

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, NINETEENTH and GREEN Streets.—Rev. Dr. N. WEST, of the Danville Theological Seminary, is expected to preach in this church on next Sabbath, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M.

UNITARIAN CHURCH, GERMANTOWN.—Thanksgiving discourse to-morrow morning. Subject—"The past and present condition of woman." Lecture in the evening. Subject—"Francis of Assisi, the Christian Ascetic."

FIRST MORAVIA